The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,686—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutna, gherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondi hery, Madras Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on MONDAY, 8th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	230	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company
No. 1, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. DONCICH, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. READ, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re.1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th Dec.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain WHITE, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of valuable photographic cameras and other materials best theodolite, Dougall's Rifle, fishing tackles, &c., &c., the property of the late Major R. Gill of Ajunta.

Under instruction from Captain W. H. Salmon, the President Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of December, 1879, at 1 p. m., at their Auction room No. 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort, the following goods, the property of the said deceased, the same consisting of one double barrel central fire 577 rifle Dougall's patent with brass bound solid leather case with all implements (first class weapons) cost not long ago £90 [Rs. 900], one best theodolite, by Gilbert with stand, stereoscopic card-e-visit, large and full-sized cameras with powerful lenses, by Ross and Dallmeyer, spare lenses in variety, dark slides, camera stands, rare negatives [such as game pictures, Ajunta caves, Ashburner camp, Booldana, Jalna bungalow, &c.] printing frames of sizes mahogany and ebony, baths, dishes, glass plates of sizes and other chemical and photographic materials, &c., one japaned box, with a modern angler [fishing tackle with check winches] nearly complete, Dollond's powerful microscopes, &c., &c.

N. B.—The Rifle, theodolite, &c., are rare and well worth attention.

Will be sold on the same date and place books of eighteen different languages comprising works on science, religion, and miscellaneous subjects, by order of Messrs. King, King & Co.

Also on the same day and place, by order of the official Assignee, High Court—

In Re W. J. Brewer, an insolvent.
Few patent street, wall, and verandah lamps.
In Re Appa Mahadhoo and other.
Some country tobacco, empty boxes, &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, IRON RAILS, &c., &c.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop's compound Boree Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December 1879 at 1-30 p. m., the following, a quantity of unserviceable pickaxes powrahs, brass spindles, cocks, copper, cloth, wire, locks, badges old iron, cast iron, tanks, buckets, feeding troughs, lamps, cans rammers, ladders, chairs, tables, cot, casks, iron tools, nails and shoes for bullocks, harness, gunny bags, pillar, iron scales leather hose, pieces, teak frames, mats, ropes, fuel tree, clock, old bungalow and siding materials, hill tent, &c., &c.,

Stock of iron rails, cast iron chairs, crossings, point box, wrought iron keys, fish plates, cast iron sleeper-pots, sleepers, signal post, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from AUCTIONEERS for the SALE of CONDEMNED and UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES. Full particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th instant at Noon.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

WOOD & HARVEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON,

RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE and EXECUTE INDENTS for Metals, Grey Shirtings and other manufactured Goods. Commission according to arrangement.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES are light, durable and cheap. Our 146 Tiles cover 100 square feet. By the use of our Tiles great saving is effected in the construction of the roof.

For particulars, Illustrated List and sample Tiles apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

BEEF WINE,

THE ONLY TONIC WHICH NOURISHES WHILE IT INVIGORATES,
A COMPOUND OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF WINE, QUININE, PURE GLYCERINE, AND OTHER NERVINE INGREDIENTS.

An invaluable restorative to those suffering from Debility, either through illness or overwork, and extremely palatable. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Sold by all Chemists, &c., 2s. 9d. a Pint Bottle.

THE BEEF WINE COMPANY.
115A ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of RAMAVAHU, widow of THAKKER RAMA RAGHAOJI, late of Bombay, Hindu deceased.

THAKKER DOSSA MURARJEE and THAKKAR HARIDAS TULSIDAS.................Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed Testatrix has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed applicants as two of the surviving executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of the other surviving executor therein named to come in and apply for the same. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1879.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Applicants' Proctors.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very powerful and handsome pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high, perfectly broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 2,500.

A pair of well-watched powerful dark Bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together. Rs. 2,000.

A pair of Brown Geldings, 5 years old, 16-1 high, broken to saddle and harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of nearly T B Geldings, 5 years old, 15-2 high, have been driven together. Rs. 2,000.

A well-bred Bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a good fencer. Rs. 750.

A Chesnut Cob, 5 years, up to weight, a splendid trotter, and perfectly quiet in saddle and harness. Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.

A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 5 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2 high, a free mover with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 5th December 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

In consequence of the overwhelming crowds and the immense numbers unable to obtain admission,

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES

Will forego their departure to Calcutta as intended, and perform in

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE.
FOR TWO NIGHTS MORE.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AND TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 5TH AND 6TH,
SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME.
New Overture—"The Mulligan Guards."
New Songs, Ballads, Jokes and Dances.
THE INIMITABLE CHYSTY'S.
THE WONDERFUL FANTOCCINI.
THE MARVELLOUS DANCING SKELETON.
THE CHEVALIER BLONDIN,
Whose extraordinary feats of balancing excel those of the hero of Niagara himself.
THE ALWAYS WELCOME PANTOMIME.
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE RED-RIDING HOOD.
THE EXCRUTIATINGLY FUNNY CLOWN AND PANTALOON.
THE GLORIOUS TRANSFORMATION.
MILLION PRICES
to suit the pockets of all classes.

Admission—Rs. 2 Front Seats; Re. 1 Second Seats; a few Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.

GALLERY—EIGHT ANNAS.
Children and Schools HALF PRICE.
Reserved and First Class Seats at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE BLACKHEATH MEDAL will be PLAYED for on the mornings of the 19th and 20th current. One round each morning. Players to start before 7-30. A handicap is proposed upon the Medal play.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Golf Club.
4th December, 1879.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby INVITES TENDERS for the SUPPLY of DISINFECTANTS to the PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT during the year 1880. TENDERS will be received up to Noon 13th inst. The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Bombay, 3rd December 1879.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Company's Mill at Colaba for the ensuing year, and will be received by the undersigned up to NOON of SATURDAY, the 13th current.

Lists of the Stores to be supplied can be obtained on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per copy at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th December 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A STAKE or the MAST of a SUNKEN VESSEL, forming a SERIOUS DANGER to NAVIGATION in the DIRECT COURSE from THIS PORT to KURRACHEE is reported to exist, bearing North-West, distant about 18 miles from the Prong Light House.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 4th December 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 5th December 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the EIGHTH of DECEMBER, 1879, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods, will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A Wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton, or other Goods, intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th December 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, ENGINE, BOILER, WATER TANKS, Cog-wheels, Bevel-wheels, Flour Mills, &c., at the Kaisar-i-Hind Steam Flour Mill, 1, Jail Road.

FOR SALE, at English cost price, STORES from ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE. Owner going home. Also a new RIDING HABIT by Buckmaster. For particulars apply by letter to A. B., office of this paper.

PONIES WANTED, suitable for riding in hilly country (one for a lady.) G. C. WHITWORTH, Victoria Hotel.

FOR SALE, Cockburn and Campbell's celebrated Scotch Whiskey. Price Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, 3, Church Lane.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail *via* Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!!—Just landed, ex Hungaria, small consignment of the Renowned Smyrna DRY FIGS and RAISINS. Edujee Wookerjee's Son, Oak Lane, No. 1, Fort.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street-Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

WANTED, a COTTON WEIGHING MACHINE with Platform, 3 ft. by 6 feet. Apply within eight days to ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, Wudhwan.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FRESH ITALIAN CHESNUTS, arrived per s. s. Venetia, at 4 annas per lb. Crawford Market, GEEGA NATHOO, Nos. 69 and 70.

TO BE LET, at TARDEO, a Spacious Upper-storied BUNGALOW suitable for Two Families or Four Bachelors. Rent cheap. Apply to D., *Bombay Gazette*.

GREAT SALE of BOOKS by AUCTION, December 11th and 12th, at SOUNDY and Co.'s Saloons, Bombay. Catalogues sent FREE by POST anywhere.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1½ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Portuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

FOR SALE, Bay ARAB, 4 years, 14-2, perfect Hack and Lady's Horse, very handsome, high caste, warranted sound. H. FARRELL, V. S., Byculla, opposite Treacher's

VICTORIA PHAETON FOR SALE; self-driving or for Coachman. Address G. H. W., opposite Ludha Ebrahim's, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO BE SOLD at a VALUATION, the complete HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by DESCHAMPS, of a large and well-appointed Bungalow on Malabar Hill. Apply to M., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a Furnished Bungalow, with a Drawing, Dining, 4 Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, 5 minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 75 per month. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

BILLIARD MATCH for Rs. 100.—A RETURN MATCH will be PLAYED at the BYCULLA HOTEL THIS EVENING between a well-known Bombay Amateur and ANTONE, the Marker, the latter conceding his opponent a start of 350 in 1500. Play will commence at 9 p.m.

REMOVED.—Mr E. M. WALTON, SURGEON DENTIST, has REMOVED, *pro. tem.*, to HUMMUM STREET, opposite the French Shop.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES (Trade mark quality) Re. 1, artistically ornamented Re. 1-8 per lb. Medium quality (no mark), As. 12 and Re. 1-4-0.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic insling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

DRAM FLASKS. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.
DRINKING CUPS. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES.
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system ... each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
EADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

MANUFACTURED AT
J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Dawson's Prime.	Nonpareils.	Londres.
Dawson's No. 1.	Principes.	Conchas.
Thompson's Prime.	Favoritas.	Indianas.
Thompson's No. 1.	Regalias.	Long Commons.

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
Cavite Brands.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco Marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTES.

MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL FLAVORED,
14 Brands to select from,
MANUFACTURED DAILY; DELICIOUSLY FRESH.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Real Meerschaum Pipes, Real Meerschaum Cigar and Cigarette Holders,
G. B. D. Briar Wood Pipes, Briar and Cherry Cigar and Cigarette Holders,
Amber Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases,
Companions, Chakmaks, Chibouks, Pouches,
Jars, Augdans, Fuse,
&c., &c.,

Forming the most extensive and unequalled assortment ever imported, personally selected by the undersigned in Vienna, London and Paris lately.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T BUY YOUR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS BEFORE PAYING A VISIT AT COOPER AND CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANNUNDROW BALLAJI PRABHOO has contracted to SELL to the undersigned the right, title and interest belonging to him on, upon, and in the piece or parcel of land or ground held in Fuzundaree tenure from Shamrow Pandurang, together with the hereditament, premises and buildings newly erected therein and pending completion, admeasuring 103 6-9 yards square more or less, together with timber, chunam and other building materials, lying in and about, situate in Chewoolwadee, in the sub-district of Mandvee, standing in the Fuzundar's books on the name of Ramchunder Ballaji, and in those of the Municipal Collector on that of Sitrabai, his widow, and bounded on the east by the Chewoolwadee street, west by gully and house of, Cristnarow Ragoonathji, north likewise of Ragoonath Luxumonjee, and on the south by the gully common to the house under sale and to and by that of Nilcunt Narayenji, and mortgaged by him to Burjorji Nowroji Tata. Any person or persons having any claim beside the above of primary, secondary, or tertiary, mortgage of inheritance or of any other nature, may and shall make his appearance to the purchaser, or to Atmaram Bapoo Dalvi, Loharchall, in public writing or legal intimation thereof, within 14 days herefrom, failing which the sale will be completed, the deed executed, registered and transferred, otherwise any such claim afterwards shall be considered waived.

BHASHIAKARJI DHURNIDHURJI, Maharaj,
of Shree Ballajee Sawasthan, in Bombay, Loharchall Street.
Bombay, Loharchall, 3rd December 1879.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as

FORBES' ICE,
AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.

Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 5 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.

Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, have determined to Mortgage the Company's property to JACOB ELIAS DAVID SASSOON, Esquire, and HORMARJEE ARDASEER HORMARJEE, Esquire, as Trustees for the benefit of Debenture Holders to the extent of Five Laks o Rupees.

The Debentures will be for Rs. 500 each, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

The Directors, although reserving power to issue Five Laks of Rupees, do not propose at present to issue Debentures for more than Four Laks.

The aggregate amount raised will be repaid as follows :—

Three-tenths on the 1st January, 1883,
Three-tenths on the 1st January, 1884,

and the remaining Four-tenths or Two-fifths on the 1st January, 1885.

Persons wishing to become Debenture Holders should apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, at their office in the Elphinstone Circle, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next.

The highest Tender will be preferred subject to applications from shareholders of the Company which will be considered first.

Dated this 28th day of November 1879.

By Order of the Board,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company held respectively on the 2‍‍‍[illegible]th October, 1879, and the 4th November, 1879, the Board of Directors now offer to the Shareholders of the Company (in the proportions directed by the said Resolutions) the new shares issued in pursuance thereof to increase the Capital of the Company in order to enable the Company to complete the purchase of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills.

Shareholders are requested to apply for the new shares on or before the 5th day of December next in the proportion, of one new share of Rs. 1,000 for every two shares, and one new share of Rs. 500 for every single or odd share held by them, paying at the same time in respect of new share of Rs. 1,000 a Call of Rs. 200 and in respect of every new share of Rs. 500 a Call of Rs. 100.

An allotment of new share having been once made, in respect of any old shares, and such old shares being then sold, the purchaser thereof will, of course, not be entitled to claim a second allotment of the new share.

If the Call be paid before the 5th of December, 1879, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed from the date of payment up to that date.

Holders of new Shares will be entitled to Dividends thereon calculated as a percentage upon the amount of Calls paid up by them respectively on their shares from the respective dates fixed for payment of such Calls up to the date of making up the Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders will not be entitled to the allotment of any new shares unless they shall have applied for the same on or before the 5th of December, 1879.

The subsequent Calls will be made payable as follows :—

Call	of Rs.	per Share on the Rs.	Share	
2nd Call	200	1,000	Share	on the 5th Jan., 1880.
„	100	500	„	
3rd „	200	1,000	„	on the 5th Feb., 1880.
„	100	500	„	
4th „	200	1,000	„	on the 5th Mar., 1880.
„	100	500	„	
5th „	200	1,000	„	on the 5th April, 188
„	100	500	„	

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SHOLAPUR WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following works :—

Contract No. I, including the supply and erection of Machinery near Sholapur.

Contract No. II, the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, &c.

Tenders to be prepared on forms which, with conditions of contract and approximate quantities, will be supplied on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 10 for each contract, by Money Order made payable at Sholapur.

Any information required may be had on application to the undersigned.

Tenders (under seal) to be posted as a registered letter, so that they may be received in Sholapur on or before the 3rd day of January, 1880.

No liability will be admitted on account of any expense which parties may incur in examining the lines of works or in preparing the Tenders, nor will the undersigned bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. T. BURKE, B. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation,
Sholapur and Ahmednagar.
Sholapur, 22nd November 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 30, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce the arrival of the English Comedy and Burlesque Company, consisting of the following Artists :—

MR. H. R. TEESDALE	Of the Prince of Wales's Haymarket, Lyceum, Globe, Vaudeville and Gaiety Theatres, London.
MR. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT	Of the Lyceum and Duke's Theatres, London, Liverpool and Manchester Theatres.
MR. R. STANDISH SKEVIER	Of the Theatres Royal Dublin, Nottingham, Plymouth, and Cardiff.
MR. JOHN S. HEWITT	Of the Theatre Royal, Brighton.
MR. A. B. TAPPING	Of the Bristol, Sheffield and Leicester Theatres.
MR. A. J. LEVEY	(Musical Director) of the Lyceum and Royalty Theatres, London.
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH	Of the Belfast and Glasgow Theatres.
MISS EDITH WILSON	Of the Strand, Royalty, Princess's Aquarium Theatres, London, and Criterion Company.
MISS MADGE ANTOINETTE	Of the Birmingham, Plymouth, Sheffield and Nottingham Theatres.
MISS AMY CRAWFORD	Of the Olympic Theatre, London, Manchester and Brighton Theatres.
MISS GERTRUDE DORE	Of the Dublin, Birmingham, Drury Lane, and Bradford Theatres.
MISS MINNIE HAMPTON	Of the Dublin Theatre Royal.

OPENING NIGHT.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879, when will be presented the celebrated Comedy

PINK DOMINOS,
PRECEDED BY A COMEDIETTA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 25
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stall	„ 6
Stall	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seat	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, from and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., for the opening and succeeding nights.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager	MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director	MR. A. J. LEVEY.
Scenic Artist	SIGNOR MAGRI.
Mechanist	MR. F. MORTON.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.

LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.

CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.

LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sasson House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation [α] $j = o$).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.
Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, DHOBI TALAO.

THE PUBLIC are invited to inspect the LARGE STOCK of BOOKS now on SALE, comprising ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, BIRTHDAY TEXT BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, *in great variety and at very cheap rates.*

C. S. GORDON,
Superintendent.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS, are still under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 4TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS are quoted at 97⅞ ex.-coupon, French Rentes at 116, an advance of ¼, Enfaced Rupee Paper unchanged at 78¾ for Fours and 86¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

Further withdrawals from the Bank of England are advised of £325,000 for Egypt and £50,000 for North America, making a total of £625,000 withdrawn during the week.

METALS are unchanged, as also is Coffee and Cocoanut Oil. In Seeds the only change is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed ex.-Warehouse.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester continue firm; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday also closed firm at previous prices, although the sales were only 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. From New York, however, yesterday's telegrams report a considerable advance, ready Mid. Uplands having risen from 12⅛ to 12⅜, and March shipment to 13.47 against 12.86 on the previous day for February shipment. In all probability this movement is due to speculative operations in New York, but we shall have a better idea of the position when we learn to what extent Liverpool has followed to-day. Receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	28,000	24,000	21,000
Five days' do.	140,000	132,000	110,000
Total since 1st Sept.........	2,170,600	1,854,000	1,613,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday Rs. 30,30,000 were allotted on Calcutta and Rs. 10,000 on Madras at 1s. 8¼d., and Rs. 9,60,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8-28d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8¼d. receiving 45 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week when 1s. 8¾d. received only 35 per cent. the result shows a decline of fully ½ per cent., and Bar Silver has in sympathy receded from 53d. to 52½d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to 1s. 8 7-32d. per Rupee. The amount to be offered at next week's biddings is again 40 lacs.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the rates obtained for Council drafts, the market opened weak with a decline of 3-32d. in Bank and ½d. in Private Paper; but at this level there was more inclination shown to buy than sell, and Calcutta advices coming about 1-16d. higher than here, a decidedly firmer feeling was observable in the afternoon, and a recovery of 1-32d was established all round. Whether this marks the probability of our having touched the lowest point it is very difficult to estimate, as the news from home regarding Silver might at any moment again introduce a disturbing element, but judging merely from the position on this side, we should say that we are now at about a reasonable level in proportion to the character of the business passing, and any further part would be likely to lead all the more rapid reaction later on. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 9-32d.	per rupee
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Credits 3 " " ...	1s. 8 17-32d.	"
Documents 3 " " ...	1s. 8 9-16 to 19-32d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak, but during the day buyers showed some disposition to operate at the decline, and the feeling at the close is steady; Fours being quoted at Rs. 92⅞; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

SHARES, although quiet, are very steady. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 682½. Land Companies are unchanged; and in Press Companies the only movement is a recovery of yesterday's decline of Rs. 5 in Berar. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady without quotable change.

COTTON.—In the absence of the public telegrams from Liverpool, the market opened quiet, and very little was done; but after receipt of the New York advices quite an excited feeling was apparent for a time, and sellers either declined to do business on any terms or asked rates which were entirely prohibitive. Later on things settled down to an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy and some small operations have resulted on this basis, but as a general rule the disposition on both sides is to await further Liverpool advices before doing anything. Quotations are:—

Good Hinganghaut,	Dec. delivery......	Rs. 250	per candy
" Omra	Feb. "	" 229	"
" Broach	March "	" 240	"

SEEDS.—Linseed is in rather more active request at fully previous prices, say Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. Rapeseed is unaltered in value. Gingelly is in active demand at hardening rates.

FREIGHTS are quiet but very firm. For Liverpool 42s. 6d. is now being asked for the Rydal Hall being the only ready steamer, but for forward shipment some relets have been offering at lower rates. Genoa and Marseilles freight is unaltered at 40s. payable here, and the same may be said of Trieste and Venice tonnage.

PIECE GOODS continue very active in the bazaar, and a large business has been done again to-day at quite former values. From first hands to arrive there is not much doing owing to the collapse in exchange, but there is no pressure to sell under the equivalent of Manchester prices. Local Goods and Yarns are very firm.

COALS continue very dull to arrive and no fresh business is reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffle, will sail to-day for Gogo and Bhavnagar, with a general cargo and 420 deck passengers.

THE s. s. CORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 240 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. T. A. Cox, Mr. Robert, Ast. Supt. of Telegraph, Mr. Hensley, Mrs. Barker, Mr. B. Hoosein and 3 friends, Mrs. S. Corvalls and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Venayak Appajee, and 85 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Bokhara (s)............ Oorun (s)............	Anderson ...... Rean	London, Nov 2. Cutch, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	County of Kinross... Calcutta (s)...........	Cumming ...... Smith	Calcutta. P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Gogoa and Bhavnagar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.

1 Suez (s)..................Eaton ....Hongkong, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.—Steamer Navarino. Ship Mofussilite.

PASSENGERS.

Per Suez.—Messrs S D Gubboy, D Bayne, Mr L C Brown, and 45 deck.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Suez—29th November at 4 p m, s s Satara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Singapore s—250 boxes candles, Rabhoy Tyebally.
Rydal Hall s—16 crates earthenware, Salay Mahamed Fazul; 18 casks paints of sorts, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Trinacria s—488 bundles sheet iron, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co; 7 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
City of Baltimore s—415 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—8 cases black cochineal, Aspall Motamull.
Singapore s—25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 32 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 100 casks Bass' beer, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey; 130 drums turpentine and 65 cases linseed oil, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 85 drums turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoola; 35 drums linseed oil and 60 drums turpentine, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—5 bales corks, Ragers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria s—326 cases writing papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar; 10 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—150 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 100 boxes claret, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—800 cwts bones, Edward, Bates and Co; 471 cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Nensee; 1,006½ cwts linseed and 3,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 30 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 55 bales wool, Liladhur Topun; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 90 bales wool and 54 bales cotton, D P Khumbatta; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 63 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 225 cwts coir yarn, Luckmidass Vussonjee; 227 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 70 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 125 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 801 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 100 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 128 bales cotton, Heeralal Gunshamdass; 640 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hungaria s—3 bales skins, Abdoolreman Ahmed.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—1,800 cwts teelseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria s—5 bales skins, Volkart Brothers; 105 cwts teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 420 cwts gingellyseed, W M Bell, 100½ bales cotton, Kankier, Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hungaria s—60 cases china crackers, 120 cwts sopan wood, 45 cwts coffee, and 20 cwts pepper, Hajee Zanel Abedin.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

410—In re New Fleming S and W Company, in liquidation, Rimington, H and C—The Bank of Bombay vs Henry Randall Cormack and others—Ardeshir and H.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

FOR JUDGMENT

438-79—Jefferson and P—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Muncherjee Nusserwanjee and others—A and H, and J and P.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

415-78—In person—Kashinath Heerajee vs Sarap Futta and others—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.
378-79—Nanu and H—Sheerinbai vs Dossibai—Smith and F.
472-79—In person—(a pauper) Bai Jumnabai vs Tajoobai.
22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—Craigie L and O.
429-79—Balkrishna and B—Moreshwar Ragoonath and others vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass—Bhaishunker and D.
516-79—Janardhan and G—Ameer Bhojee vs Ramjee Setiba and another—B and D, and C and B. (For determination of an issue.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

228-79—R Skipsey—Sorabjee Jamsetjee vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and others—S and F, and J and P.

Summons from Chambers.

In the matter of the India Companies' Act X 'of 1866, and in the matter of the East India Bank, in liquidation, and of the petition of Rehmoobhoy Khimjee—Tyabjee and S—Ardasir Byramjee Khapadia and Dinanath Raghoonash Khote, liquidators—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

606-78—Craigie, L and O—A P Britto and others vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—R V Hearn.
266-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback and others vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Browlow, Captain, 1st Sikh Regt, on leave, from Kohat.

DECEMBER 1.

Sykes, Col, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, on sick leave.

DECEMBER 4.

Prendergast, Col, Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.
Sibthorpe, Surg, from leave, from England.
LeBreton, Captain, to join, from England.
Taylor, Col, R E to join, from England.
Firebrace, Captain, R E, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 2.

Iredell, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Malligaum.

DECEMBER 3.

Prendergast, Col, 2nd Madras Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Marten, Lieut, 2nd Madras N I, to join, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 4.

Heath, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad.
Prendergast, Col, Sappers and Miners, to join, to Bangalore.
Sibthorpe, Surg, to join, to Madras.
Chapman, Lieut, 29th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.
Taylor, Col, R E, from leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Case, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major DeFobeck, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Gubbins, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Hobday, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Trotter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major Dickson, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Thatcher has been granted by the Secretary of State for India seven months' leave from the date upon which he left India.

The following order is confirmed:—

Deesa Brigade Order, directing Captain Forjett, 26th Regiment N I, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Deesa, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Heyland on duty to Bombay.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officer of Her Majesty's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension:—Serjeant North, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India pending the decision of the Commissioners of the Chelsea Hospital on his claim to pension:—Private Ginnaly, 83rd Regiment.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough on medical certificate of Lieut Lucas, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotion in the Commissariat Department is ordered.

Lieut Warden, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

The undermentioned officer, having competed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain Murrary, Bombay Unattached List.

The services of Major Pemberton, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Colonel Schneider, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H the C in-C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—Sub-Lieut Ernest Inglis, of the 73rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Regiment N. I. Sub-Lieut Inglis to have the rank of Lieut subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted special leave for two years under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the P W D:—Colonel W W Goodfellow, C B R E.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G Gothard, B A having returned to duty on the 13th August 1879, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

In suppersession of Government Notification No 6993, the Honourable Mr. Justice West, Judge or Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days from the 21st instant

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Woodward, Acting Extra First Assistant Collector, Kaira, in charge Panch Mahals, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Colonel Parr, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.

The services of Colonel F Schneider, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Colonel Barton and Major C. Wodehouse respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agents, Kathiawar.

Mr F C Constable, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence for one year.

Mr R W S Pinhey, Barrister-at-Law, hasbeen appointed to act as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr Constable on leave, or until further orders.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Head Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee to be also Registrar of that Court, and to invest that officer with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits not exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value arising within the territorial limits of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons-Major G Bainbridge and G A'Maconachie respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy in the Grant Medical College.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M J Sargon is appointed Cotton Inspector for Ahmednugar.

Mahammad Syed, Sub-Registrar of Mirpur Sakro in the Kurachee District, who has been dismissed for misconduct, is declared ineligible for employment under Government in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A Cumine to be Assistant Collector of Kaladgi. Mr G C Whitworth to be Assistant Collector of Ratnagiri. Mr C H Jopp to be Assistant Collector of Satara. Mr C G Blathwayt, First Assistant Collector, to be posted temporarily to Poona.

Mr J F Fleet is appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Belgaum and District Registrar of Belgaum during the absence of Mr G Waddington, or until further orders.

Mr G C Witworth, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 27th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough for twenty months and twenty days granted to him is cancelled.

Mr R Courtency, Assistant Collector, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days.

Mr C H Jopp, CS, having returned to the Presidency the unexpired portion of the leave of absence on medical certificate for two years and six months granted to him is cancelled.

Mr J R Price, Acting Supernumerary Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard. He also passed an examination in the Sindhi language on the same date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J B Eaton passed an examination in Marathi.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Scott, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is permitted to retire.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr W H Scott, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Lieutenant W J Lister, R E, will revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Major P Lambert, R E, received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, from Mr C C Harold.

Messrs S Robsch and R B Joyner respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Kaladgi.

Mr W S Haig, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Messrs H C Knox and T R Wynne respectively delivered over and received charge of the Botad Division of the Kathiawar State Railways.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 4th December, 1879.

1 Corporal J Pile is granted six months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe from 1st December.

2 The Regiment will parade under the Commanding Officer at 4-45 p m. at the Town Hall on Saturday, 6th inst. All members are requested to endeavour to attend. Serge clothing, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. The range will be closed on Saturday evening in consequence of the above parade.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, to gether with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter............................ 7th, 0h. 34·3m., A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Fri.	5	......	6 21	5 20	3 4 m 3 9 a	9 22 m 9 11 a
Sat.	6	......	6 22	5 21	3 45 m 4 9 a	10 18 m 10 7 a
Sun.	7	2nd Sunday in Advent.	6 22	5 21	4 24 m 5 24 a	11 12 m 11 18 a
Mon.	8	......	6 23	5 21	5 35 m 6 46 a	0 17 a
Tues.	9	......	6 24	5 21	6 38 m 8 2 a	0 59 m 1 18 a
Wed.	10	English Mail expected.	6 24	5 21	7 43 m 9 11 a	1 57 m 2 20 a
Th.	11	......	6 25	5 22	8 33 m 10 3 a	3 3 m 3 11 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KING—November 30th, at 1, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Duncan Bebb King, late Indian Navy, Agent for Transports and Government Consignments, son of Colonel Henry King, late 6th Regiment Madras Cavalry, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

INGLIS—November 30th, at 35, Chowringhee Road, the wife of A. B. Inglis, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

TESKE—November 5th, at Havre, at the residence of his brother, Gustavus H. Teske, formerly of Calcutta, in his 41st year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

THE fluctuations in exchange on England are again causing a good deal of anxiety among Anglo-Indians, who have become so extremely sensitive about the value of the rupee that the slightest rumour of an intention on the part of Germany or America to discountenance altogether the use of a silver coinage affects them as seriously as a fall of snow does the mercury in a barometer. Lord Lytton boasted the other day at Delhi that "our foreign ex-"changes are rising," but his usual bad luck has so contrived it that ever since he made the boast our foreign exchanges have been falling. The extraneous causes which have helped to bring on this fall are the Berlin telegram in the *Times* stating that Prince Bismarck has finally refused to send a German representative to a second International Congress on the silver question, and the declaration of President Hayes that the silver coinage of the United States is a failure and ought to be abandoned. Now, neither of these official announcements should really have any influence whatever on the price of silver. Many persons seem to be afraid that Prince Bismarck's decision not to be a party to the introduction of a rational system of bi-metallism into the currency of all great commercial countries will be followed immediately by the flooding of the market with fresh supplies of German silver. It may, however, be observed that, in the first place, Germany has very little silver left for sale, and, secondly, that, if the German Government intended to sell the few millions of this metal remaining in its treasury, the Chancellor would not have been so simple as to try to create a panic in the market by making a speech in depreciation of silver before getting rid of the stock in hand. He would have sold his silver first, and laughed at the buyers afterwards. Germans may not be very shrewd financiers, but at least they have wit enough not to spoil their own market; and the fact that Prince Bismarck has declined the American invitation to an International Congress may be taken as showing conclusively that Germany has no present intention of selling what silver she still possesses. In all probability, the German Chancellor is unwilling to take upon himself the responsibility of again altering the coinage of the Empire; and he is therefore content to accept the steady rise in the price of silver which has gone on since the spring of the present year till very recently with the complacency displayed by Lord Beaconsfield in his speech at the Mansion House, in which he said that "the rise in the "price of silver would relieve statesmen of one "of their greatest perplexities." Statesmen have such a host of things to worry them in these days that we cannot be surprised at the thankfulness with which they welcome the intervention of Providence to relieve them from the necessity of considering seriously the question, whether the maintenance of a monometallic gold currency is not mischievous to any State which has a large foreign commerce with silver-consuming countries. English journalists, we see, and especially the much-harassed city editors of the London daily papers, are delighted to treat the silver problem in the same easy-going fashion. It is amusing to notice the devout unanimity with which they all breathe a sigh of relief whenever they hear that the price of silver has gone up again, and how triumphantly they exclaim to the bi-metallists, "There, we told you so. What becomes of "your theory now? Silver, you see, is right-"ing itself slowly but surely, and trade "reviving, although we have clung to our "gold standard." But how short-sighted these critics are. Since the mail in which these premature expressions of rejoicing appear left England, the instability of silver as a standard of international value has again been made apparent, and fresh strength given to the arguments of those economists who contend that the only sure method of reducing the variations in exchange within the narrowest limits,—and that is the end sought by all persons engaged in trade,—is to fix a certain ratio of value between silver and gold and make coins of both metals current in all civilized States. The experience of the American Government practically confirms this view of what is necessary to be done; for the reason why the silver coinage in the United States has failed is that a different ratio of silver to gold has been fixed there from that which long usage has sanctioned in France and other European countries. Turn, in fact, where we wi, well find that the uncertainty which plays such havoc with the price of silver is due, not as English journalists assert to the natural course of trade, but to the caprice of governments in either prohibiting the use of silver coins altogether or giving them different values in different countries. There is no other remedy for this evil than the international agreement which the bi-metallists desire; and, so far is it from being the case that an improvement in the price of silver knocks the bottom out of the theory of bi-metallism, that wise statesmen would seize the opportunity when the metal is approaching its old rate of value to effect a change which could then be accomplished without doing serious injury to any interests.

So strong, however, is prejudice, especially among those mercantile men who consider themselves the chief apostles of enlightenment and progress, that even the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which surveys mankind from China to Peru once a week and takes stock of all financial and commercial affairs in both hemispheres, has not the courage to tackle the currency question or to attempt a full discussion of the principles of bi-metallism. We must, therefore, in default of better things, fall back on the empirical remedies which one financier after another suggests for mitigating the evils of a low rate of exchange. We assume, of course, that if all artificial causes which tend either to raise or lower the rate of exchange were set aside, Indian remitters could cease to have any grievance even although the normal excess of the Indian export over the import trade always kept the value of the rupee considerably below par. Are there, then, any artificial impediments to a rise in exchange which the Indian Government, the chief sufferer by a fall, has it in its power to do away with? A correspondent whose letter we published yesterday calls attention to the undeniable fact that the system of keeping large balances of public money, amounting ordinarily to about five crores of rupees, on which no interest is paid, at the Presidency Banks, has a very serious effect in lowering the rate of interest on money in India and keeping down exchange. This is a question which has never been raised before; and it well deserves the consideration of the Finance Minister. The Government of India has taken away from the Presidency Banks the management of the paper currency, and it is certain, as our correspondent points out, that in times of difficulty the independent resources of the Presidency Banks are too limited to allow them to render any assistance to the State; yet the Government of India clings to the old practice of depositing with these Banks immense cash balances which the shareholders have the free use of as payment for keeping the account. The cry will, of course, be raised, if the Government proposes to take these balances into its own keeping, that cheap money is good for trade, and that the liberality of the Government in letting the Presidency Banks lend out public money on which they pay no interest themselves, and which therefore they can let their customers have the use of at low rates, confers great benefits on the country at large. But, on the other hand, it may fairly be urged that such benevolence on the part of the State is most mischievous, as it upsets the natural rate of interest on money in this country, and prevents Indian capitalists from coming into the market and obtaining a legitimate profit on the use of their money. Complaints are often made that native capitalists hoard their funds instead of lending them to be employed as circulating capital; but what else can they do when the Government steps in to deprive them of their occupation by lending money for nothing? We cannot but think that the State would be justified in requiring the payment of interest on its cash balances by the Presidency Banks, when the effect of employing the taxpayers' money in the way we have described is to alter the ordinary conditions of trade in India, and, at the same time, by keeping the foreign exchanges at a low level, to cause the Government heavy losses which must ultimately fall upon the taxpayers and increase those burdens of the weight of which they already complain.

IT is somewhat creditable to the contractors that in a little over three months they have been able to erect a theatre of the proportions of the Gaiety, which it is intended to open to-morrow night. A few weeks ago the majority of the Europeans of Bombay—who have been accustomed to look upon the erection of a theatre, or other place of amusement, as the work of a few years—thought that the management, in advertising the date of opening before the first sod had been cut, were cooking their hare before it was caught. The condition of the theatre at present shows that too much time has not been allowed; for we fear that on the opening night there must be an almost entire absence of the numerous paraphernalia which go so far towards contributing to the comfort of the play-goer. The proper upholstering of a theatre is not the work of a day; and it is in this part of the work that the greatest backwardness will be found to exist, and who can look with complaicence upon the representation of "The Pink Dominos" in a rudely furnished building after having seen it amid the pale blue satin and Maltese lace of the Criterion, the home of the "Three Pinks?" Of course no one expects that the "Gaiety" in Bombay will ever be comparable with its namesake of the Strand; but this is one very strong reason why care should have been taken to have the place in as presentable a form as possible before any one was allowed to play their part upon its stage. We do not insinuate that because the theatre has been hurriedly, therefore it must be insufficiently, built; or that due regard has not been paid to the means of ingress and egress. But we have not yet heard that the building has been properly surveyed in accordance with the "Act for "regulating theatres," which was passed in the year 1843. In England no place of amusement—not even a church—is allowed to be used until it has been surveyed and declared to be built in accordance with all the requirements of the Act. Owing to the inflammable nature of the furnishings of a theatre, fires are of frequent occurrence; and an alarm of fire in a theatre, unless the means of egress are very ample, not unfrequently means the loss of many lives. Very few theatres but have at one time or another been destroyed by fire. Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Queen's, the Surrey and the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, have all been burned down twice. The Lyceum, the Olympic, the Standard, and the Adelphi, Edinburgh, have been once destroyed by fire, while a false alarm in the Victoria cost 16 lives, and in Sadler's Wells 18 persons perished in a similar manner. Seeing that fires are of so frequent occurrence, and that even an alarm of fire is attended with so disastrous results, we would impress upon the management of the Gaiety the necessity of having the building efficiently surveyed, and the report of the surveyors published. We can assure them that this is wanted so as to ensure to their patrons that degree of comfort which it is necessary they should feel before they can fully enjoy the mild insinuations of such comedies as "Pink Dominos." We need hardly remind the gentlemen who may be engaged to make the survey that one of the requirements of the Act is that all doors must open to the outside. The necessity of this provision is self-evident.

THE CONCERT IN AID OF THE PRINCE ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

ONE of the principal features of the concert of Wednesday evening was the thoroughness and heartiness with which all the artistes performed their respective parts. The vocalists were few in number; but this is by no means matter for regret, as all the artistes were well-tried and universal favourites. The opening piece, "The Sea," was in much better taste than that of last week's concert; and was, moreover, rendered in a much more acceptable manner, although Mr. Payne lacked that confidence in himself which he has hitherto displayed. A little more attention to expression would add much to his worth as a soloist. In Mr. Payne's second effort, "It was only a year ago," he showed to even much better advantage. In this song there is ample room for expression. The words are by the late Whyte Melville, and to a very great extent breathe the airy and free spirit of their author, and this spirit the composer, Leonard Barnes, has fully grasped. Mr. Payne showed that he comprehended what author and composer had united to express; and to a certain extent succeeded in giving expression to it. Mr. Payne's appearance on Wednesday night showed a most marked improvement on any of his former ones. The duett "Io vivo, E T'Amo" by Campana, was hardly up to the usually excellent style of the two artistes who rendered it—Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Adams. It would be difficult to point out wherein lay the want. The intonation was all that could be desired; both ladies were in excellent voice; strict regard was paid to the music; yet still there was an indefinable something which did detract from the otherwise excellent rendering of Campana's favourite duet. No trace of this was perceptible in the contralto duett by the same artistes. Zeta's "Oh ye voices gone," which was admirably rendered. We have before referred to the manner in which Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Adams join in duett. Their voices are well suited for each other, and they thoroughly understand each other's style. The result is that all duetts by these ladies are entirely free from the thousand and one little slips which distinguish the performances of the great majority of duettists. Sydney Smith's "Dance Neapolitaine," which was played as a pianoforte duet by Mrs. Morland and Mr. Johnston, was a finely executed piece of instrumentation, and showed that Mrs. Morland has as full command over the pianoforte as over her voice, and that she could use both to the best advantage. Andrew Halliday's "Esmeralda" had a capital exponent in Mrs. Adams. But we have on former occasions so fully referred to the qualities of the various artistes that we must content ourselves with referring to the three specialties of the evening—Blumenthal's "Requital" by Mrs. Adams; Shield's "Arethusa" by Mr. Wyer; and Gounod's "Nazareth" by Mrs. Morland, all of which were rendered in excellent form. The band of H. M.'s Fusiliers was present and did good service. This is by far the finest band we have at present in Bombay; and it compares very favourably indeed with even that of the Coldstream Guards, of which Godfrey is so proud. The decorations deserve a word of commendation. Of course bunting was in profusion, and the flags of a goodly number of nations were displayed. Just one little slip we noticed. In front of the organ were the shield of the Sailors' Home and the Royal arms; but, we suppose because it could not be managed otherwise, the shield was over the Royal arms. The attendance was a large one, and both the Army and Navy were well represented. The concert was under the patronage of the Admiral, who was present, as well as many officers from the flagship. Colonel Daubeny and the officers of the 7th Fusiliers, who had kindly given the services of their band, were also present. We have not heard to what extent the funds of the Sailors' Home have benefited by the concert, but it cannot fail to be very considerable.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

THE oracle has spoken, but we are very little the wiser. On few occasions has a Ministerial speech been looked forward to with such interest as was that of Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall banquet on Monday, and seldom has public expectation been so completely disappointed. By some means or other an idea had got abroad that the Premier was reserving some startling surprise for his Guildhall speech—an immediate dissolution of Parliament or a "new departure" in our relations with Turkey—and so great was the eagerness felt to obtain early news on the subject that the *Globe* thought it worth while to announce a special edition containing the "salient points" of the speech at 9 o'clock—although the promised edition was not out at that hour, nor for two hours afterwards, and I have not met with any one who saw it at all—and some of the evening papers in the provinces were also prepared to issue late editions if it had been possible to make arrangements for securing a report at any reasonable hour in the evening. After all this eager expectation, it was rather disappointing to be treated to a dissertation on the improving condition of trade, especially as shown in the revival of "our great manufacture of chemicals," and to a eulogium on Lord Lytton as one in whom "genius and sagacity were more happily combined" than in almost any man the Premier had ever met. Almost the only scrap of information to be gleaned from the speech was the statement that the Government have a conviction that "peace is a necessity for all the Great Powers." There was a brief reference to the "dark calamity" which had occurred at Kabul; but no hint was given as to our future policy in Afghanistan. His Lordship declined to enter into any discussion as to whether the Zulu war was necessary or not—"the war occurred," and they had made the best of it, but he gave a broad hint to the colonists that they must in future "chiefly rely" on "the art of self-defence." Lord Beaconsfield at the close of his speech once more asserted his conviction of the necessity of England making her voice heard in the councils of Europe, and said "one of the greatest of Romans, when asked what were his politics, replied, Imperium et Libertas. That would not make a bad programme for a British Ministry. It is one from which Her Majesty's advisers do not shrink. Of the dissolution there was not a word, unless it was contained in the remark that he hoped to have the pleasure on that day next year of congratulating the Lord Mayor on his "skilful administration," of his "glorious reign." In fact, the impression left on the mind by a perusal of the speech is that the Premier was amusing himself at the expense of his audience, and those who were present say that his manner and tone showed that he was enjoying the fun.

However this may be, there was at first much disappointment at the speech both among the friends and foes of the Minister; and there is a strong suspicion that, for some reason or other, much that the Premier had intended to say was omitted. The *Times* of that morning, in one of the maddest articles that has appeared in that paper for some time—such an article as might have been written under the influence of the champagne imbibed at the Lord Mayor's banquet instead of before the dinner—had sketched out what appeared to be an inspired outline of the Premier's speech, and in one or two particulars it was pretty accurately foreshadowed. But then we were told that something was to be said about "an English demand for Ottoman reforms;" for the behoof of Conservatives the story of the last twelve months was to be re-told, "with its difficulties successively surmounted, and its victories successively achieved;" Liberals were to be "defied" to show how the past would have issued from their principles, and which parts they would repudiate in the future; we were to have "one of the most finished works of art political oratory could well produce;" and while the actual victims were not to be expected to enjoy the "thrill of impalement," their friends and acquaintances, although they might "pity their pangs," yet would scarcely be able to "avoid admiring the skill of the operator." As the *Times* was accurately informed about some portions of the speech, and there was nothing in it which at all corresponds to the glowing description of the oration just quoted, the inference seems to be that there was something "cut out," and that for reasons best known to himself Lord Beaconsfield thought it advisable to introduce in it as little controversial matter as possible. It did not take long for the Ministerial organs in the Press to become converted to the same opinion; and whatever disappointment was expressed by Conservatives in private conversation, their party organs were silent on the subject, and expressed nothing but admiration of the Premier's cleverness in leaving his foes "frothing with excitement and rampant with anger" at finding the outrageous accusations which they have been heaping on the Ministry for some months calmly ignored. What the Continental journals think of the speech it is not easy to gather from the telegrams sent by the correspondents of the various papers, for each one gives consciously or unconsciously such a colour to his epitomes of foreign opinion, that the general result is confusing rather than enlightening. It does not appear, however, that it is anywhere thought otherwise than peaceful.

The scene in the City while the Lord Mayor's procession was passing through the streets was, as was expected would be the case if the retiring Lord Mayor put in an appearance, almost unprecedented in the history of lord mayors' shows. It is said that pressure was put upon him to induce him not to appear in the procession; but Sir Charles, whatever may be his failings, is not the man to show the white feather, and he is reported to have declared that he would take his place in the show "even if he should be torn to pieces." No such terrible fate as that overtook him; but a storm of groans, hisses, hootings, and various indescribable noises assailed him from the time his carriage left Guildhall yard until he returned there in the afternoon. At some points the uproar drowned the music of the military bands accompanying the procession; but amid all the noise Sir Charles sat unmoved, smiling and bowing to the crowd, and occasionally waving his handkerchief. It was clear that with the mob his action in the matter of the Zulu photographs was "the head and front of his offending." This was shown in a variety of ways. A stuffed effigy of a Zulu on horseback tried to prance through the crowd; wooden Zulu dolls were dangled before the ex-Lord Mayor's eyes; a huge caricature representing his lordship assailed from behind by several Zulus goading him with their assegais was exhibited; and the melodious name of "Ketsh-e-wayo!" frequently sounded in his ears. He bore all, however, with such unflinching serenity that by the time he reached the Guildhall on the return of the procession, probably many of his opponents thought that he had scarcely deserved such treatment, and when he entered the hall he was received with loud cheers. Later in the evening, however, he showed that he was not at all disposed to "let bygones be bygones." In acknowledging the toast of his health, which was proposed, according to custom, by the incoming Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Whetham bluntly declared that he had received no assistance from the Court of Aldermen, and told the Lord Mayor that if he should be "at the eleventh hour deserted by his friends, which he might expect, he would feel if he had the same feelings as he (the speaker) had, that he had not only done his duty, but had shown that he could succeed, and feel highly satisfied that he had done his duty, without the assistance of those he had named." Meanwhile, there are rumours of startling abuses which are to be dragged to light if the action of Nottage *vs.* Whetham is proceeded with, and of explanations which will throw a new light on Sir Charles's unpopularity with his brother Aldermen, about which there has always been a good deal of mystery. It is to be hoped that if the magnates of the corporation fall out, the public may reap the benefit. United, they have hitherto always been powerful enough to defy not only reform, but even inquiry into their doings. At present, the new Lord Mayor is reaping the benefit of his predecessor's unpopularity, and is winning "golden opinions" everywhere. The crowd on Lord Mayor's Day gave him such an enthusiastic reception as few lord mayors have been favoured with; Alderman Nottage sits with him on the bench at the Mansion House in friendly council; and a depatation from the committee of the Rowland Hill memorial fund, who would have nothing to do with the late Lord Mayor, have waited upon Sir Francis Truscott, and asked him to accept the chairmanship of the committee, which he at once promised to do, and promised to give the movement every assistance in his power.

Lord Beaconsfield's silence respecting a dissolution has left that question as much a matter for speculation as ever; and that speculation has again been quickened by a remark made by Mr. Stanhope, the Under Secretary for India, in a speech at Horncastle on Tuesday night, that "it was possible that Parliament might last till next year at this time, but in all probability it was very near its end," and he advised his hearers "to prepare for an election "at an early date." Sir Stafford Northcote, on the other hand, in his speech at the Guildhall on Monday night—which was in his usual cheerfully optimist tone—seemed to point to a different conclusion; and the probability seems to be that the Government wish to keep their friends on the alert so that they may be prepared to act whenever a favourable opportunity for "going to the country" may occur. I have heard, on what ought to be good authority, that the present intention of the Cabinet is to dissolve in the spring before the Budget is brought in. It is thought that probably by that time the revival of trade will be more apparent than it is at present; the information that is coming in about the revenue is said to be satisfactory—(although this week's return does not bear out this opinion)—and in other ways it is supposed that time will work in favour of the Government. If this statement were a mere guess, I should say it was very improbable. It would be very inconvenient to interrupt the business of the country for several weeks at such a time without urgent necessity; and although there are obvious reasons why the Government should not wish to bring in another budget before appealing to the country, the fact of their dissolving just before the period at which it is usual to state the financial plans for the year would so obviously lay them open to the attacks of the Opposition, and would look so much like being afraid to face the "day of reckoning," that it seems impossible to conceive of such a course being adopted. It would certainly be more in accordance with precedent and with public convenience, that if a new session of Parliament is begun it should be carried on until the usual time of prorogation, and that the dissolution should take place in the autumn, after the harvest. One thing, however, at least now appears certain—that a dissolution before Christmas may be regarded as out of the question. The struggle, whenever it comes, will certainly be one of the severest within the memory of most men now living; for the longer the day of battle is postponed the more complete will the preparations on either side become. During the last week or two the Liberals have determined to attack several county seats in addition to those already announced; and in Westminster, where there have in past times been so many contests which have become of historic interest, there is likely to be another "battle royal" at the next election. In 1874, the Liberals were ignominiously defeated, but their candidates were not strong ones, and they could not withstand the popularity and the "respectability" of Mr. W. H. Smith. They have, however, now selected as their candidates Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Mr. John Morley, the editor of the *Fortnightly*, the one likely, both from personal and hereditary claims, to rally round him the Whig section of Lord Hartington's followers, and the other, a man after John Stuart Mill's own heart, who will attract the support both of the "philosophical Radicals" and the ultra-Democrats. Mr. Smith's seat is probably safe, but it is not unlikely that his colleague, Sir Charles Russell, will have a hard fight to secure his re-election.

One explanation given of Lord Beaconsfield's reticence on Monday night respecting foreign affairs is that there are certain developments of policy in progress not yet fully wrought out, which will not be announced to the world until the results can be fully stated. Lord Dufferin came over from St. Petersburg on Saturday, quite unexpectedly to the general public, and at once went off to Hatfield House to see Lord Salisbury. On Tuesday he had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield, and afterwards there was a Cabinet Council, which was followed by another yesterday. This journey of the English Ambassador to the Russian Court has been associated with a supposed endeavour to effect an "understanding" between Russia and England with regard to Central Asia; but probably no one outside the Cabinet really knows anything about the matter. Then our action with regard to Turkey continues to interest and perplex the public. The British fleet, it is announced, is once more ordered to sail eastward, and Constantinople is again excited and alarmed; but in what manner the Government intend to apply material as well as moral force to bring about reforms in Asia Minor no one seems to be able to explain. It has been asserted that there is no meaning in the movement at all; and according to other statements our action has met with so little sympathy from other Powers that nothing is likely to come of it. Another suggestion is that we may be going to "indirectly" coerce the Turks, by no longer keeping back the Greeks, who have with difficulty been prevented from flying at the throats of the Turks, and by letting the Constantinople Government know that, under certain circumstances, we should protect the Greek coasts against the Turkish fleet, the great danger which has hitherto kept Greece quiet. As far as the demands made by Sir Henry Layard on the Porte, however, are known, there could be no great difficulty in the Turkish Government promising to carry them out, for the principal one appears to be the appointment of Baker Pasha to the command of the gendarmerie which it is demanded should be established in Anatolia. This might be enough to make a show of having done something, of which the Government might boast at the hustings in reply to the criticisms of their opponents; but any reform which is to be of real use to Turkey must be of a far more thorough-going character.

Count Schouvaloff is at last about to be removed from his post in England. The change has been long talked of, but is now, it is understood, finally resolved upon. He is now paying a final visit to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House, and has lately been renewing his acquaintance with his old friend Lord Derby. He will be missed from the upper circles of London society; for, whatever his demerits are, he certainly has the art of making himself agreeable. Indeed, the complaint against him is that he makes himself only too agreeable, and that as a diplomatist he is too successful. (From an English point of view, of course.) Just at the same time that the Count is leaving us, news comes that his great antagonist, Prince Gortschakoff, is also at last about to retire from the Chancellorship of the Russian Empire. It is not expected that Count Schouvaloff will succeed him; for according to rumours which come from various sources, the Count's removal from England is due to the influence of a certain female member of the Russian nobility, who has acquired a remarkable influence over the mind of the Russian Emperor. Prince Labanoff and General Loris Melikoff are said to be the men whose stars are just now in the ascendant.

Lord Derby has just broken another of the links which bound him to the Conservative party by withdrawing his name from the list of members of the Carlton Club. It is reported that his lordship will before long be proposed as a member of the Reform Club, and that a statement will shortly be issued which will explain the character of his new relationship with the Liberal party.

Although we are not to have a dissolution just at present, London and most of the large towns in the provinces are just now in the thick of the tirennial school board elections, which cause almost as much excitement and interest as a Parliamentary contest. At the last election in London in 1876, a determined attack was made on the past policy of the School Board by the clerical party, headed by Canon Gregory, on the ground that the education given by the Board was "godless," that the Board were ruining denominational, which are now euphemistically called "voluntary," schools, and that too much money was being spent. The result of the elections was a victory of the School Board party "all along the line," and the clerical Opposition was so utterly crushed that no attempt is being made this year to renew it. But there has been a good deal of discussion for some months past about the alleged extravagance of the Board in providing a too costly education for the children in their schools, in building schools which are not required, and of an excessive outlay on those which they have built. There is reason to believe that this is but the old clerical opposition fighting behind cover, and secretly backing certain vestrymen and West-End shopkeepers who are complaining of the excessive burdens thrown on the rates by the extravagance of the School Board. Unfortunately, too, the matter is made something of a party one, owing to the leading supporters of the Board being Liberals; and hence many Conservatives seem to think it a matter of duty to go into opposition. In the press, the same partisanship is to be observed; those papers which support the Ministry join more or less in the outcry against the Board, while the Liberal papers defend that body. The *Times*, however, after some halting between two opinions, has finally pronounced in favour of the Board; and in this has, there is little doubt, shown its usual perspicacity in discerning the winning side; for although there is a host of candidates—89 for 50 seats—there seems every reason to believe that the victory of those who give a general support to the past policy of the Board, without pledging themselves to defend or repeat certain admitted mistakes, will be as complete as it was three years ago. The best proof of the fact that on the whole the Board have simply faithfully discharged the duties laid upon them by the Education Act is that three or four of the clerical minority who were returned at the last election have, by their experience at the Board, been converted to the opinions of the majority, and now offer themselves for re-election on the same "platform" as their former opponents. At Birmingham, Liverpool, and one or two other towns, contests have been avoided by timely compromises. The most remarkable case of this kind has occurred at Birmingham, where a warm contest was impending on the question of giving Bible instruction in the schools, which up to the present time have been almost the only Board schools in the country where the education is entirely secular. There has for sometime been an uneasy feeling on this subject among a portion of the Birmingham Liberals, but their loyalty to party is so strong that they continued to vote steadily on every occasion for the scheme to which their organization stood pledged. Taking advantage of the feeling known to exist among this section of the Liberals, the "Bible" party, as they were called, made an offer the other day to the Liberal Association to withdraw three of their candidates, if the other side would agree to allow the simple reading of the Bible in the schools. The famous Liberal "Six Hundred" met, and after a discussion decided by a majority to refuse the offer, and to uphold the old system; but the minority was so large and influential that, fearing a split in the party, it was thought advisable to reconsider the question, and at a second meeting it was resolved to liberate the Liberal candidates from their former pledges. These gentlemen then accepted the offer made by the "Bible eight," a contest was avoided, and the Bible will no longer be excluded from the schools of the metropolis of Radicalism. The "religious difficulty" is, indeed, everywhere practically dead. It was always merely imaginary, for not one parent in ten thousand objects to the religious instruction of his children, provided it is of a *bona fide* unsectarian character, and free from all suspicion of proselytism.

The staff officers who served in the Zulu campaign are being provided as rapidly as possible with appointments at home. Brevet Major Grenfell, of the 60th Rifles, has obtained the appointment of Brigade Major at Dover; and Lieut. Colonel Hoile, who served as a special officer in the late campaign, is to enter upon the duties of Professor of Fortifications and Artillery at the Staff College next spring. Colonel Drury-Lowe, who commanded the 17th Lancers in Zululand, is, it is said, to succeed Major General W. H. Seymour, C.B., as Inspector General of Cavalry in Ireland and Commander of the Curragh Brigade. Sir Evelyn Wood is stated to have been offered a brigade command in India, but he is understood to desire a seat in Parliament, and this may influence his decision about accepting the offer. The rumoured intention of Captain Carey leaving the army for the Church appears to have been untrue; for it is now stated that he will leave England next month to rejoin his regiment, the 98th. The subject of his court-martial is, it is understood, to be brought before Parliament next Session. Several members are still of opinion that the captain was rather badly treated. Mr. Edward Jenkins, indeed, is going much farther than the case of Captain Carey. He told his constituents at Dundee the other night that he intends next Session to challenge the capacity of the Commander-in-Chief, whom he described as "a royal duke of generous sympathies but lacking military capacity." On that line Mr. Jenkins is not likely to meet with much support; but if a man of more influence in the House than the member for Dundee were to raise the question of the desirability of the office of Commander-in-Chief being permanently held by any officer, royal or plebeian, there might be a discussion of some interest.

Some objection has been taken to another appointment just made of a royal personage to a high post in the public service. The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed to succeed Vice-Admiral Phillimore as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserve—a post whose emoluments, exclusive of naval pay, have hitherto been £1,569 a year. It is contended that it is somewhat hard on the navy that a lucrative post of this kind should be given to a royal prince already in the receipt of a large allowance from the nation. On the other hand, it is urged that as the Duke is on the active list of naval officers, he is fairly entitled to occasional employment, especially as he is understood to have worked conscientiously at his profession. We shall no doubt hear more of this appointment by and by.

Dr. W. W. Hunter has been giving to the people of Edinburgh a very practical reply to the arguments of such agitators as Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, in the form of a lecture on "What England has done for India." Starting with the proposition that the test of British rule in India was not what it had done for ourselves, but what it had done for the Indian people, Dr. Hunter proceeded to contrast the condition of India in the ante-British period with some of the "outward and visible results of a century of British rule in India," dwelling more especially on the security from invasion which had been gained, on the freeing of the interior from banditti, on the manner in which famine had been brought under administrative control, and on the effectual subjugation of the wild beasts which in the last century depopulated some parts of the country. In a second lecture, which is to be given to-night, Dr. Hunter will describe the "even more glorious results" which have been accomplished "in the social emancipation, the industrial development, and the moral enlightenment of the people." The lecture has been very favourably noticed by one or two of the London papers. The *Times* remarks that the lecture "brushes away the cant of self-depreciation, and shows what are the realities of the situation; how, instead of being the history of failure and selfishness, the record of our rule is a sublime story of civilization carried out with signal success and in a self-denying spirit." The *Telegraph* asserts that Dr. Hunter has done a public service at the present juncture by giving to the people of England "instead of vague guesses, baseless suspicions, and malevolent theories," simple undeniable statistics; and the true picture, it holds, is "noble and honourable."

The final arrangements for the disposal of the contents of the India Museum, which were made at a meeting of the India Council on Tuesday, have been in substance already announced. The economic collections go to Kew, and a grant of £2,000 will be asked for the enlargement of the Kew Museum on that account. The zoological collection will be handed over to the trustees of the British Museum on the completion of their new Natural History Museum at South Kensington. The Buddhistic sculptures will also be taken by the British Museum, but casts of them will be taken for the South Kensington Museum to complete its series in illustration of Indian architecture; and to the same place will be transferred the whole of the India Museum collections of ethnography and arts and manufactures. These collections will be kept together, and to them will be added all the Indian collections at present in the Museum, and some private collections which have been offered on loan.

The latest rumour about Exeter Hall is that it is to be turned into a theatre for the performance of sacred dramas, and it is said that a company is being formed for the organization of "Scriptural" performances. No prospectus of any such company has yet appeared, and the whole story sounds like a hoax; for what would the Lord Chamberlain say to such a project, and where would the actors and actresses be found? One result of the financial failure of the Hall will, it is said, be the retirement of Sir Michael Costa from the conductorship of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Some changes are proposed of which he disapproves, and as Sir Michael is somewhat autocratic in his ideas, if his objections are overruled he will abdicate. Another important change in the musical world is also announced. Next season the pitch of the orchestra at the Royal Italian Opera is to be lowered to the *diapason normal*, which is the standard at most if not all the operatic theatres on the Continent. The change is to be made at the suggestion of Madame Patti, who finds the high notes somewhat harder work for her than it was many years ago, and it will involve an outlay of about £1,000 for new wind instruments. Mr. Sims Reeves made a vain attempt some years ago to effect a similar change at Exeter Hall, but Sir Michael Costa resisted the proposal, and the great tenor has not sung at the Sacred Harmonic concerts since that time.

It has often been conjectured that the City of Boston and other Atlantic steamers which have been lost at sea with all souls on board may have been crushed by icebergs and so disappeared in a moment from human ken. The narrow escape last week of the steamer Arizona, of the Guion line, from such a fate off Newfoundland shows how such catastrophes may have occurred. Between nine and ten o'clock on a not very dark night and in a smooth sea the steamer, while going at a speed of 15 knots an hour, ran into a huge iceberg 400 or 500 feet in diameter, recoiled, and struck again in the same place, and damaged her bows. Three pinnacles of ice 60 or 70 feet high hung over the vessel and threatened to topple over and crush her, but only a few tons of ice fell on the deck, and the vessel got clear and put back to St. John's, apparently without much damage being done. How the steamer came to run into such danger without any warning being given remains to be shown. The New York papers assert that there was no look out at the bows at the time.

BRIGADE PARADES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The brigade parade last Saturday evening having been in every respect so satisfactory, it is very generally hoped that endeavours will be made to have such parades more frequently, and it would not be a bad idea to have one every fortnight or so. Our worthy Colonel, I am sure, will be glad to advance such an arrangement by all means in his power, and there is no doubt that the members of the three Volunteer Corps will respond enthusiastically. Its influence on the *esprit de corps* of each regiment will be immense, and the advantages in the shape of moving in large masses invaluable.

Dec. 3. SQUAD.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Roosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBoeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons Ahmednagar; and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 3, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8½d., received 45 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52¾d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 86.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 3.

Later accounts of the attempt on the Czar's life near Moscow state that the explosion, which was fired from a house adjoining the line of railway, did not take place in the Czar's train as was originally reported, but in a separate baggage-train which followed it. His Imperial Majesty owed his escape to the fact that the departure of the two trains was at the last moment reversed, it having been originally arranged that the baggage-train should precede the other. The criminals have not yet been discovered.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The trial of Irishmen for seditious language is fixed for the 11th instant.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

H. M. Troopship Jumna arrived in Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Sumatra, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left here at 2 o'clock this morning for Bombay.

The P. and O. steamer Australia left here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Galle and Calcutta.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ do. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115⅛
Bar Silver	53

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 3rd ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Khiva.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, DEC. 4, 4 P.M.

Mail steamer Nepaul from Calcutta arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-32d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-16 to 19-32d.	,,

We have been asked by the management of the new theatre to annouce that the season tickets are now ready, and to request that, in view of the great pressure attendant on the opening of the theatre to-morrow night, subscribers will be good enough to send for their tickets to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

In the first ten months of the current year the value of gold imported into India was Rs. 1,25,25,918, and of that exported Rs. 1,24,04,186 ; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 7,74,15,154, and of that exported Rs. 1,70,78,115. This leaves a blance of both metals, in favour of imports, of Rs. 6,04,58,771.

SIR GEORGE COUPER and suite arrived at Cawnpore by special train on the 30th ultimo. His Honour received addresses from the principal residents and merchants of the town, and replied to them. He also laid the foundation stone of the Municipal Hall, and he gave his assent to the new market being called after his name, "Coupergunge."

MR. JUSTICE WEST, in attacking Mr. Hope and his Bill, has presented the English language with a new and beautiful phrase. "Few human beings are fit for irresponsibility—natives of India least of all." Apart from the dogmatic character of the aphorism, the intrinsic beauty of the phrase is great. To say that a man is not a sufficiently responsible being to be trusted with irresponsibility, is a poetic licence which should not be allowed to serious beings.

THE assay value of silver coins and bullion received at the Indian mints during the first ten months of the current year was Rs. 7,36,76,878, of which Rs. 1,25,48,092 was received in Calcutta, and Rs. 6,11,28,786 in Bombay. During the same period the amount coined and examined was Rs. 7,53,17,521, of which Rs. 1,31,25,711 was at Calcutta, and Rs. 6,21,91,810 at Bombay.

THAT portion of the Resolution lately published, regarding the re-organisation of the Police Department, which postponed the special allowances to the Inspector-General, Personal Assistant, and the Superintendent of Allahabad and Agra, has been so far modified that the extra allowances are to be drawn from the 10th October last, the date of the Government of India's sanctioning letter. They are to be met from general savings in the police budget.

RUMOURS of threatening disturbances in Moar are afloat. The people, it is said, are much dissatisfied with the arbitrary action of the Government in choosing for them as their ruler a Chief, who, however much he may be a favourite among residents in these settlements, is certainly not popular among the Malays. It is anticipated that a general rising may be the result of this hitherto covert disaffection, but, unfortunately, the public are in possession of little reliable data, and as the Legislative Council is not sitting, information cannot be gleaned from the Government, and our present Executive is loth to vouchsafe any on matters in which the Maharaja of Johore is interested. That there have been some disturbances in Moar is generally believed, but whether the disaffection is general or only confined to "a few bushrangers," as the Maharaja's friends state, we are unable to say, but for any extravagancy of rumours, if such there be, the Government must only blame its own reticence.

THE revolt in Kurdistan seems likely to give the Porte a good deal of trouble. The leader of the insurgents is one Sheik Obeitullah, the owner of large tracts of land on the Turco-Persian frontier, on both sides of the line. His adherents are supposed to number at present some 15,000 ; they have established their winter quarters in the rugged mountains to the east of Mosul, beyond the reach of cavalry. The Sheik lately sent in an ultimatum to the Porte, proposing the autonomy of Kurdistan with himself as Governor-General for life. The Porte has sent General Samih Pasha against the rebels.

THE *Levant Herald*, of November 5th, notes that Field Marshal Ghazi Ahmed Mookhtar Pasha had undertaken to appease the inhabitants of the Plava and Gusinje, and to make them give up those two districts to the Prince of Montenegro, in accordance with the treaty of Berlin. According to Mookhtar Pasha's programme there was to be no bloodshed ; and on this understanding the Prince of Montenegro had countermanded the entry of his troops. Reuter has now told us that Mookhtar Pasha was massacred ; and, immediately afterwards, that the Ghazi was not massacred. Rumours from this part of the world are quite untrustworthy. The Albanians and Montenegrins were said to have come to blows on the 24th October at Kula Orchanitza, near Gusinje ; but nobody would believe the story without confirmation.

THE produce of the Madras Government Cinchona plantations in 1878-79 was 114,320lbs. of dry bark, of which 103,444lbs. were sent to England for sale, and realised £26,159. The total receipts of the year from the above sales, and the value of bark supplied to other departments and sale of seedlings was Rs. 406,217.

A RETURN has been published of arms and ammunition imported into the ports of British Burma during the months of July, August, and September last. Government imported into Rangoon 219,600 cwt. of cartridges and 9,375lbs. of gunpowder. "Private parties," as they are called officially, only imported into Rangoon, during the same period, 6,925lbs. of gunpowder, 3,400 cartridges, and 30,000 cartridge cases.

THE Loochoo Question appears to have temporarily lost its menacing appearance. Considerable light has been thrown upon the subject by the publication in the letters of the *New York Herald's* special correspondent of the exact views and statements of the two contending powers. Considering the secrecy with which the Japanese Government strive to envelope all their movements, it is shrewdly suspected that the publication of these documents was the reverse of pleasing to them.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, V.C., much to the disappointment of the colonists, has declined the office of Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces, which the Cape Government offered him. General Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was asked to recommend a qualified officer for the post, named Colonel Clarke, of the 57th Regiment, now on his way to England.

NEWS from Pekin says that it is now beyond doubt that the French intend to annex Tonquin and to advance their frontier to that of the province of Kwang-tung. Should such prove to be the case, the Chinese Government will lose a considerable annual sum, which is at present paid as tribute by Tonquin.

THE General Transatlantic Company at Havre has ordered in England ten steamers for the Port Vendres and Algiers service. French shipbuilders could not construct them with equal rapidity and cheapness.

A RUSSIAN correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin reported that the Czar immediately after taking leave of the Emperor William at Alexandrowo uttered to one of his Generals the words, "God be thanked, a war between us is an impossibility." Probably the German Emperor also said or thought or hoped as much.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg sends some details from the *New Time* as to the proposed railway from Orenburg to Tashkend. This purely strategical line will be 1,650 miles in length, and will cost, according to the Russian journal, about £11,500 a mile, at the present value of the rouble. Here we have a proposed expenditure of nearly £20,000,000, at what must be considered a very low estimate even for a single-track railroad in such a barren, rugged country. That it can pay interest on its cost within any reasonable period is impossible ; but this is to be remedied by the guarantee of 5 per cent. interest by a Russian Railroad Bank. Altogether the scheme, which would be carried out in four years, is not likely to tempt European capitalists ; and probably it is put forward just now more as a piece of brag than anything else.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES has been invited to Paris to deliver his lectures there.

THERE is some comfort in growing old. Dr. Maclagan, in an exhaustive article in the *Nineteenth Century*, declares that the chance of catching typhoid fever diminishes after forty-five.

THE organic complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be an incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart. The disease is at present only slightly developed, and there appears to be no immediate cause for apprehension.

THE Trades Guild of Learning, of which Lord Rosebery is President, is organizing a course of lectures on England's relations with the East, with the object of explaining the relations between our country and the less civilized nations, and exposing the policy of military aggression in the interests of commerce. Lectures will be delivered by Professor. Leone Levi on "War and Commerce," Colonel Osborne on "Afghanistan," Sir Arthur Hobhouse on "India," Mr. Arthur Arnold on "Persia," and, it is hoped, by Sir George Campbell on "Bulgaria," after his return from visiting that country.

THE *Politische Correspondenz* of Nov. 13 publishes a detailed account of the visit of Sir H. Layard to the Sultan, and the demands made by England for reform. By the new organization Englishmen are to be introduced into all branches of the administration. In the Department of Finance there are to be English tax-collectors and inspectors ; in the Administration of Justice, English assessors and inspectors. In the Civil Administration English inspectors are to make periodical tours to hear the complaints of the population. In the Army and Gendarmerie Englishmen are to be put in command of the higher posts. English officers and non-commissioned officers being also appointed as instructors. From the demands thus formulated one would infer that the whole administration was to be intrusted to English hands, which, however, is not correct. The leading idea, indeed, is efficient control by foreigners, and a certain infusion of the European element into the sluggish and corrupt Turkish administration, but no such wholesale infusion as the above plan seems to bear on the face of it.

VICE-ADMIRAL A. PHILLIMORE, who was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves on the 13th of November, 1876, completed his term of service on Nov. 12, 1879, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, who will hoist his flag on board the Penelope at Harwich. The whole of the necessary preparations have been completed. Capt. Brown will retain command of the flagship afloat, but Capt. W. H. Whyte, who has had much experience of Coastguard duties while in command of the Warrior, will be his Royal Highness's Flag Captain, and will conduct the official business in London, while the Admiral Superintendent is overhauling the Reserves at the various ports. The office staff will remain as it is for the present. The Lively, formerly despatch vessel to the Channel Squadron, will be placed at the command of the Admiral Superintendent as his yacht, instead of the old coastguard cruiser Hawk, which has hitherto performed the duty.

MANCHESTER men may read with delight the following passage in this year's report of the British Consul at Chefoo, treaty port in the Chinese province of Shantung :—"The 30,000,000 inhabitants of this province are entirely clothed in cotton. Cotton coverlets take the place of blankets and mattresses on their beds. Their socks, caps, shoes, and boots are made of the same material ; even the thick soles are formed by layers of cotton rags in lieu of leather. Their sedan chairs are often covered with cotton. Wadded curtains of cotton in many instances supply the place of doors in their houses, to say nothing of the other uses of cotton in umbrellas, awnings, towels, &c. If it were not for artifical causes this province might well consume instead of 1,000,000 (the import of 1878), 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pieces of English and American cotton textiles. In 1878, in foreign vessels, were imported to Chefoo 232,000,000 needles. Surely it is not too sanguine to expect a couple or so of yards of cotton textile for each needle." But a great market may be won or may be lost. The Consul adds :—"There is a Chinese proverb, that 'the conjuror does not deceive the man who beats the gong for him,' and when Manchester hit upon the idea of heavily sizing its textiles and attempting to sell glue as cloth to a people as skilled as the Chinese are in the arts of putting iron filings and cactus leaves in tea and water in silk, it was certainly injudicious. The consequence is that our textiles have got a bad name, the demand for them is decreasing, and their place is being supplied by American manufactures. American drills, though 40 per cent. dearer, are driving English drills out of the market." But the Consul observes that the spirit of progress is moving, and that Manchester, taught by experience, may turn out fabrics which will again win for it the confidence it has nearly lost and with growing prosperity trade may magnify to an extent little dreamed of in England.

THE *Novoye Vremya* gives a conspicuous place to a telegram from its Paris correspondent announcing that the Sultan, frightened by Sir Henry Layard, had consented to concede to England the port of Arkhava, near Batoum, and on this text the other Russian newspapers have taken to preaching most patriotic sermons full of prophecy and even menace. The new pretensions of England, says the *Golos*, to the character of a ruler in Turkey, especially in Asia Minor, which is adjacent to the Asiatic provinces of Russia, oblige it to direct its attention to a frontier in that quarter, and especially to Batoum. General Mouravieff, it continues, who commanded the army of the Caucasus in 1855, wrote in his book on the war of that time :—

> Public opinion, never accurately acquainted with the reality and difficulty of things during the Crimean war, insisted on our army being sent straight through Asia Minor to the Bosphorus ; but in order to perform this vast military operation some important results had previously to be achieved. The Caucasus country ought to have been protected from successful attacks on us both by the natives and by foes from without ; secondly, Kars should have belonged to us ; and, lastly, the Turkish army must needs have been destroyed.

Now, since that time, proceeds the *Golos*, the Caucasus has been entirely subdued, Kars is in the hands of Russia, and there no longer exists a Turkish army capable of menacing her dominion. The conditions of General Mouravieff being fulfilled, there are now no invincible objects to the military operations of Russia on the southern shore of the Black Sea. By her ambition to occupy a maritime station on the Euxine ("we know what that means," parenthetically remarks the *Golos*), England, it argues, would obviously wound the most vital interests of Russia, and therefore the latter must take her measures. England herself thus renders Russia's task easy. By taking possession of several points on the continent of Asia Minor, England, it concludes, would cease to be a mainly maritime Power and become very vulnerable. War against her in Asia Minor would be much easier for Russia than in Central Asia.

A TRAVELLER writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The telegrams from Washington announce "that the Assistant-Postmaster reports that Great Britain has already paid to the United States over 250,000 dols, for conveying the British Australian mails across the American continent." One cannot help asking, What is the benefit derived from this expenditure by the English people ? And the reply is, not only do they derive no benefit at all, but they actually play into the hands of their trading rivals, the Americans, by opening up to them additional markets in Australia and New Zealand by means of direct steam communication between those colonies and San Francisco. Into our colonial markets the Americans are permitted to send their manufactured goods in equal terms with the English, and they largely avail themselves of the opportunity. In addition to this, the monthly arrival at San Francisco of a considerable number of well-to-do travellers from the colonies makes a very sensible addition to the incomes of the hotel-keepers, photographers, &c., on the line of traffic across the American continent. Almost the entire benefit of the arrangement ensues to the advantage of the United States Government and people, who, in all fairness, should pay instead of receive a handsome bonus on the transaction. If the Imperial interests of the mother-country, especially in the South Pacific, and the well-being of her traders had been consulted, no such arrangement would ever have been entered into until the United States had consented to put their trade regulations on a more liberal footing. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than the present state of things. I will merely add that, as regards postal communication between England and her southern colonies, a fortnightly service, *via* Suez, would have been ample for business purposes, besides keeping the trade as much as possible in the hands of our own people.

THE semi-official *Agence Russe*, of November 14, contradicts the statement published by several foreign newspapers that the British Government had instructed its Ambassador at St. Petersburg to submit to the Imperial Cabinet the plan of a *modus vivendi* between the two Governments with regard to Central Asia. The *Agence Russe* points out, moreover, that Lord Dufferin was absent from St. Petersburg at the time the alleged instructions are stated to have been sent to him.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Bokhara, Commander W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at ten o'clock with the English Mails of the 14th November. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev J S Allnutt
Rev F Lefroy
Mrs Brownlow and infant
Rev R Winter
Miss Harrington
Mrs M Turnbull, infant, child and sister
Surgn Genl and Mrs Crawford
Miss Gray
Mrs Crispin
Mr and Mrs Klenknicht
Mr T O Miller
Col and Mrs Ducat
Miss Ducat
Mrs Mackenzie
Mr R Holmwood
Mr R S Greenshields.
Mr J C Anderson
Mr and Mrs Sestro
Mr and Mrs Kelbray
Mrs Ashburner
Mr F Gleadon
Mrs Froward
Mrs Pearson and infant
Mrs Baines and infant
Mr E W Campbell
Capt and Mrs Le Breton and infant
Sub Condr H C. Radcliffe
Mrs Ducat
Mr T C McKnight
Mr Scott
Mr and Mrs Coldstream
Miss Coldstream
Capt Barnett
Mr Camping
Mr King
General Marston
Mr and Mrs Walker
Mr F Kennett
Mr E Batcher
Mr E Wilkins
Dr and Mrs Trimmell
Mr P M de Silva
Mr Hullamo, junr
Mr S Fleming
Mr J Merriman.

FROM VENICE.

Mr C S Dawson
Mr G A Sweedy
Mrs Waterfield
Miss Cassels
Mr Hugh Bell
Mr G W Shaw
Mr Oldemeyer
Mr Eisen'ohr
Mr A Breul
Mr and Mrs Stainer
Mr A Pengelly
Mr and Mrs Kennedy.

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Firebrace
Mr and Mrs Courajod
Mr and Mrs Knapp
Mr Davis
Col and Lady Barne
Mr Costella
Mr Hills
Mr St Clair
Mr C Aynard
Miss Carmichael
Mr Stuart
Mrs Cornell
Mrs Bateson
Major Sheffield
Dr Sibthorpe
Mr C Tennins
Mr C M Macdonald
Mrs E A G Madden
Mr Dalmahoy
Mr G Smidt
Mr A D V Best
Mr A N Macdonald
Dr W P Dickson
Mr A G Dunlop
Col H N D Prendergast
Mr H Mackenzie
Mr Buchholy,
Mr Macfie,
Col J S Taylor,
Miss Zoyen
Mrs Jarvis
Mr Ormiston.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr H E Talk and son.

FROM ADEN.—21 deck passengers.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Overture	Le Cheval De Bronze	Auber.
Cavatina	Pacini	Donizetti.
Valse	Olivia	Marriott.
Quadrille	Berliner	Conradi.
Valse	Officers'	Coote.
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening :—

March		
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Quadrille	Chaine de Fluers	Faust.
Cavatina	Il Templario	Nicolai.
Waltz	Jingherrantanze Tanze	Gung'l.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of November, 1879. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

3 annas.	2 annas.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
002841	020667	209529	048330	058150
	020660	266023	082243	053545
		253979	049502	054099
		121075	015675	
		112510		

VISITORS TO THE HIGH COURT.—The Thakore of Morvi and his brother visited the High Court yesterday and sat for some time on the bench in Mr. Justice Green's court.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The first of a series of Advent lectures will be delivered at the Cathedral this evening by the Rev. A. G. Lewis at a special service commencing at ½ past 8 o'clock.

THEFT.—Eknath Babajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mazgaon on view of the body of a Parsee lad, named Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, who died from burns. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Narayen Soorba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ornament, valued Rs. 24, the property of one Vallee, woman, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Dhondoo Aumunta was yesterday sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for giving false information of theft to Mr. Inspector Jones with intent to annoy one Harree Balloo.

A BREACH OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—Two Goanese servants, named Joseph Marie and Bastio Louis, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper for conveying spirituous liquors into military quarters at Colaba without a permit from the commanding officer.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Jankoo, the wife of a labourer employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond. A verdict of wilful drowning was recorded.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 2nd Carpenter Street on view of the body of a Hindu lad, named Ramdia Gunnoo, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 23rd ultimo by having been run over by a bullock cart at Abdool Raymon Street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th inst. was Rs. 74,27,834 ; add silver received during the week Rs. 15,31,011. The sum of Rs. 12,00,016 in new coin was paid during the week ; the balance left was Rs. 77,58,829. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 61,61,750 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THEFT AT THE G. T. HOSPITAL.—Mr. Apothecary Underwood, residing on the premises of the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, reported to the police yesterday that a gold watch and chain and cash of the collective value of Rs. 157, had been stolen from the pocket of a coat in complainant's room. The theft is supposed to have been committed by a Hindu lad, named Marootee, who had access to the room and who had also absconded.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.—The enquiry in this matter on the petition of Rahimbhoy Khimjee was continued before Mr. Justice Green yesterday, when a few more witnesses were examined on behalf of the petitioner. The Advocate General then addressed the court for the liquidators, submitting that none of the grave allegations of the petition had been substantiated. The learned gentleman had not concluded his remarks when the court adjourned until to-day.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd inst., was 454, being 45 less than in the previous week, 9 less than the total of the week ending 3rd Dec., 1878, and 31 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 322 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 34·86. There were 164 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 less than in the previous week and 20 more than in the same period last year. There was not a single death from cholera last week, and there was only 1 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 31, 10, and 25 respectively, as compared with 40, 25, and 43 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW LICENCE TAX ACT.

THE following memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the new Licence Tax Act will be submitted for discussion to the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lytton, G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That a Bill No. XVIII. of 1879, entitled "The Trades and Professions Tax Act, 1880," has been introduced into your Excellency's Council, to consolidate and amend the Acts at present in force for the licensing of trades, dealings, and industries, and to extend their operation.

That your Memorialists are glad to observe that it is proposed to raise the limit below which incomes from business shall not be taxed to Rs. 250 per annum, and to remove the invidiousness of the class taxation which characterised the Acts of last year, and to extend the operation of the law to official and professional men.

That your Memorialists, however, regret to say that the proposed measure, in its present form, has lost its character as a Licence Tax, and that the details of it are highly objectionable. By the Acts of 1878, each person was required to take out a licence, according to the class under which he fell, and to pay the annual maximum fee prescribed for the class to which he belonged : in this Presidency the maximum fee for Class I. was Rs. 200. The inquisitorial and odious character of an income tax was thus avoided, and your Memorialists most earnestly urge that the principle of a Licence Tax Act should now be maintained by the levying of a fixed maximum fee, as heretofore, on incomes exceeding, say, Rs. 10,000 per annum, and that this priciple should be extended to the official and professional classes. But the Bill now before your Excellency's Council is in reality an income tax, rendered especially obnoxious by the circumstance that its inquisitorial provisions are unprecedented, and that incomes from realised property, which are admittedly those most able and those which should before all others be called upon to contribute to the necessities of the State, are exempted from its operation.

The details of the Bill, moreover, your Memorialists respectfully submit, are calculated to create much discontent, more particularly the provisions contained in paragraph 2 of Section 5, against the continuance of which your Memorialists desire to record their most earnest protest. By this section it is provided that the list of persons prepared by the Collector, showing the amount payable by each, shall be open to public inspection, and such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in such public place or places of all towns or villages concerned, and shall be made known to the persons affected in such other manner (if any), as the local Government may direct. No trader would at any time willingly acquiesce in the publication of his income ; while such a proceeding, after bad seasons or periods of depression or disaster, might be fatally injurious to his credit. No such practice has ever been heard of in England, and your Memorialists venture to express their hope that your Excellency will, on reconsideration, expunge or modify this obnoxious clause before the Bill is passed, so as to prevent the mischievous consequences which might ensue from it, in its present form.

There are other sections in the Bill, of minor importance, it is true, but such as are likely to create hardship or difficulty in the working of the Act, and to these your Memorialists desire respectfully to request your Excellency's attention. In Section 6 persons beginning business are to apply to the Collector, within one month from their so beginning business, to determine the class under which they are chargeable, and the amount payable by them. It seems, however, to your Memorialists that it will, in many cases, be very difficult, if not impossible, to determine at what amount the incomes of persons beginning business should be assessed. If the tax were of the nature of a licence tax there would be no such difficulty, as the tax might be paid quarterly, or at other stated intervals. Section 17 provides that when any private employer is declared an insolvent, without having paid the amount required by Section 16, the person employed shall be bound, on the demand of the Collector, to pay the same. It seems to your Memorialists to be hard on the employee to have to pay the tax on wages which he may not have received, and they submit that the clause should be struck out. While approving generally of Section 26, your Memorialists respectfully suggest that provision should be made for the granting of duplicate receipts, when the originals have been lost or mislaid, on payment of a small fine. Section 30 seems to your Memorialists to be very wide and to require definition.

That, as it is desirable, in the interests of the entire community, that the tax should fall equally on all classes, your Memorialists further respectfully request the favour of your Excellency's attention to the inequality of the incidence of the tax on the trading and on the official classes. Under Section 13, the tax on the letter is fixed at one and a half per cent. ; while under Section 4, persons carrying on business are assessed on a higher scale, according to Schedule 2, which fixes the tax at 2 per cent. on the minimum amounts of income, and at about 1½ per cent. on the maximum. By this method, the average incidence of the tax on the trading classes is considerably in excess of 1½ per cent., which the official classes are required to pay. It seems to your Memorialists that the scheme of the second Schedule is unjust, while at the same time it is unnecessary, and they therefore desire to protest against it.

For these reasons, your Memorialists earnestly request that your Excellency will withhold your sanction from the proposed Bill until the nature of the proposed tax is changed to that of a licence tax, in the manner above mentioned, and until the objectionable features of the Bill are removed, and more particularly the obnoxious provisions contained in paragraph 2 of Section 5.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE FACTORY ACT.

The following Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Chamber to consider the Factory Act, will be submitted for discussion and adoption to the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon :—

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Before proceeding with the consideration of the provisions of the Bill, the Committee had under discussion the subject of the system of labour in the cotton mills of this Presidency, and a majority came to the conclusion that the introduction of a Factory Act with the object of regulating the hours of labour was unnecessary.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, however, the Governor General in Council promulgates that there has been much difference of opinion in regard to the regulation of labour in factories, and should he finally determine to carry the measure through, your Committee recommend that the following alterations be made in the provisions of the Bill.

Section 1.—Your Committee recommend that the permissive character of the Bill be removed, and that it be made applicable to the whole of British India ; they also suggest that the Government of India should request the Governments of Native States, where cotton factories have been established, such as Hyderabad and Indore, to introduce into their respective territories similar enactments, in order that such factories, which compete with the Bombay mills, may have no protective advantage.

Section 2, para. 2.—Your Committee consider that the interpretation of the word "factory" is too vague, and that for the purposes of the Act the definition should extend only to factories or other concerns driven by steam or water power.

Section 2, para. 4.—Your Committee recommend that the words "'young person' means a person between the ages of twelve and sixteen years," in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th lines of this paragraph, be omitted, and that the words "young person," wherever they appear in the Bill, be deleted. In recommending that the definition of a young person be omitted, your Committee consider it undesirable to make the Act applicable to persons above the age of twelve years because young persons come to maturity at a much earlier age in this country than at home.

Section 3.—Your Committee recommend that the greatest care be exercised in appointing persons of character to fill the posts of Inspectors of Factories, as the proper administration of the Act will entirely depend upon them, and it is of great importance that the Act should not be worked in an oppressive manner. They also suggest that the Inspectors of Factories should, in Bombay, be placed under the Municipal Health Officer, and in the Mofussil, under the Sanitary Commissioner.

Section 5.—Your Committee recommend that the words "six, and no young person more than eight," in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd lines of this section, be omitted, and the word "seven" substituted. The section will then run thus :—

"5. No child shall be employed more than seven hours in any factory in any one day."

Your Committee have been induced to recommend the alteration in the hours of employment of children from six to seven hours from the consideration that, if the limitation is fixed at six hours, the children may go for employment from one factory to another without detection, and so defeat the object of the Act.

With regard to the remainder of the words which they recommend should be omitted, namely, "and no young person more than eght," your Committee have already expressed their opinion under Section 2. para. 4, that the Act should not apply to persons above the age of twelve.

Section 6.—For the reason stated under Section 2, para. 4, your Committee recommend that the words "or young person", in the second line of this section be omitted.

Section 7.—Your Committee recommend that the words "child or young" in the ninth and tenth lines of this section be omitted, and the word "person" substituted.

Section 9, paras. (a) and (b).—For the reason stated in Section 2, para. 4, your Committee recommend that the words "or young person" in each of these paragraphs be omitted.

Section 10.—Your Commitee suggest that, with the view of removing any doubts as to the intention of the Legislature after the word "occupier," in the first line of this section, the words "or authorised agent or manager in charge of a factory for the time being" be inserted, and that the words "of a factory" in the same line be omitted. The section will then read thus :—

"10. Every occupier or authorised agent or manager in charge of a factory for the time being shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act," &c.

Section 11.—Your Commitee recommend that, before the rules referred to in this section are adopted by the Local Government, they be submitted to the Chamber for its opinion.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to add that the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and to recommend that, should any additions or changes be at any time made in the Bill as it now stands, they be submitted to the Chamber, and that Government be respectfully requested to favour the Chamber with the report of the Select Committee on the Bill as soon as practicable after the report has been issued.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the parts affected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. The discharge should not be checked at once, but rather encouraged. for any sudden check must of course be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM NOVEMBER 7 TO 14 INCLUSIVE.)

THE latest phase of the Anglo-Turkish Question is an interview between Sir H. Layard and the Sultan, in which the latter stated that his Ministers had submitted to him a plan for the immediate execution of reforms, but he feared that his authority over his subjects would suffer if he appeared to be acting under pressure from the British Government. Sir H. Layard promised to communicate with Lord Salisbury on the subject.

All the Russian papers have articles upon the latest steps taken in Constantinople by the British Government, and that in certain circles an uneasy feeling is generating. The *Golos* says that in the event of England's attempting to violate Turkish independence, and at the same time to infringe the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two Powers would be more convenient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depths of Central Asia. The *Novoe Vremyia* is of opinion that the Powers are opposed to the aggressive measures of England, and that none of them will act as a catspaw.

After no little hesitation on the subject, it now seems certain that the Czarewitch has made up his mind to visit Berlin within the next few days, and thus some oil will be thrown on the troubled waters in connection with the unpleasant feeling existing between Russia and Germany.

An autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia to Count Schouvaloff has been published at St. Petersburg, in which his Majesty accedes to the request of the Count to be relieved of his post as Russian Ambassador in London, and confers upon him the order of St. Vladimir of the first class, in recognition of his services. Count Schouvaloff will remain a member of the Council of the Empire. It is generally believed that Prince Lobanoff will be his successor at the Russian embassy at London.

According to information from St. Petersburg, the Emperor William has assured the Czar that neither he nor his son would ever make war upon Russia, and that time would show how favourable they both are to the whole Russian nation.

According to the Vienna *Tagblatt* a treaty of alliance was concluded on the 6th inst., between the Balkan Principalities, ostensibly directed against foreign intervention, but in reality against Austria. In the event of that power extending her operations beyond Novi-Bazar, an allied army is to be formed by the forces of Servia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria probably under the commmand of a Russian general.

A telegram from Valparaiso states that 128 prisoners were landed there on Oct. 15 from the Peruvian ironclad Huascar. It is said that 85 of the crew were Englishmen. The Chilians ironclad Blanco Encalada sustained no damage in the engagement with the Huascar.

Pisagua has been captured by the Chilians after a determined resistance, in which they are said to have lost 500 killed and wounded.

The construction by the French of four first-class fortresses on the borders of Belgium, although intended by the Government to prevent access to Paris by a German host marching through the little neighbour kingdom, is causing considerable annoyance to the Belgians, who think they are designed to assist the invasion of their country by the French.

A telegram from Capetown, dated the 28th of last month, states that hostilities had been resumed against Moirosi, his headmen having declared that he would not submit to the British authorities. At Middleburg the Boers had gone into laager, with the view of preventing the trial of the authors of the attacks on the stores. A similar outrage had occurred at Potchefstrom.

On Monday the civic pageant which accompanied the Lord Mayor from Guildhall to Westminster was witnessed by an enormous number of spectators, and there was some display of illfeeling on the part of the mob against the late Lord Mayor.

At the Guildhall banquet on Monday evening, Lord Beaconsfield, who was the chief speaker, said the aspect of public affairs was more satisfactory than a year ago. It was the opinion of the Government that the revival in trade in this country was permanent, because a revival of trade was universal. The rise in the price of silver would relieve statesmen of one of their greatest perplexities with regard to India. He believed that peace in Europe would be maintained if the power and advice of England were heard in the councils of Europe ; but if England deserted her post in those councils, war was too probable. The noble lord paid a high compliment to Lord Lytton's sagacity and abilities, and, after referring to the conclusion of the Zulu War, and to the Afghan War as having secured the North-western frontier of India, he spoke of the position of things in Ireland as requiring anxious watching, and he reminded the Irish people that they had never appealed to English sympathy in vain. In concluding he expressed his belief that next year he should again address an audience in Guildhall.

The views of the Continental papers on the subject of Lord Beaconsfield's speech are peculiarly interesting. The *Republique Francaise* is not disappointed at its reserve, and thinks it right that the Porte should be left under existing impressions, without being able to find any pretext for persevering in its policy of procrastination. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* considers the speech as that of a party leader, in view of the coming elections. The *Golos* is disappointed at the absence of any explanation of recent events.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Under-Secretary for India, speaking at Horncastle recently, said he was sorry they could not look upon affairs in Afghanistan as a closed chapter. England was at the present moment in a position of great difficulty in that country, and her future policy in the north of India could not be determined until further information from General Roberts was to hand. He hoped that in the end they would be able to take such measures as would secure the safety of the North-west frontier of India. Mr. Stanhope said it was possible that Parliament might last till next year at this time, but in all probability it was very near its end, and he advised them to prepare for an election at an early date.

The Colston Festival, at Bristol, was celebrated yesterday. The principal speaker at the Conservative dinner was Lord George Hamilton, who, on the question of dissolution, observed that whenever it came it would be soon enough for some people.

At the Liberal banquet the Marquis of Ripon condemned the foreign policy of the Government, and said the peace with honour brought back from Berlin consisted in tearing to shreds the independence and integrity of Turkey, and in entering into a Convention behind the backs of the other Powers of Europe, which the Turks were unable to carry out and we were unwilling to enforce.

Lord Gifford was, on Tuesday evening, presented by the residents of his native town and the neighbourhood with a silver tea service in view of his approaching marriage. The ceremony took place at a public dinner at the Assembly Rooms, Cirencester, over which Lord Bathurst presided. In returning thanks, Lord Gifford replied to criticisms which had been made upon his conduct in Zululand, and emphatically denied that the natives were improperly treated.

The Prince of Wales completed his 38th year on Sunday, having been born on the 9th November, 1841.

The Lawson-Labouchere libel case is adjourned until Friday week.

A collision has occurred between the American steamer Champion and the British ship Lady Octavia. The former sank, and thirty lives were lost.

Jonathan Geyden—who was condemned to death for the murder of Miss White, at Chingford, 22 years since—has been reprieved. Eight memorials praying for a commutation of his sentence are reported to have been sent to the Home Secretary from Chelmsford and its neighbourhood.

In the case of "Nowell *v.* Williams," an action for alleged false detention in a lunatic asylum, the Jury yesterday found a verdict for a defendant. They recommended, however, the doctors should sign their lunacy certificates on separate papers, and they were of opinion, besides, that the mode in which the certificates were given was very reprehensible on the part of medical men, and that the law required alteration.

M. Henri Martin took his seat in the French Academy, yesterday, as the successor of M. Thiers His speech, and that of M. Marmier, who replied, were devoted to a biography and eulogy of the Father of the French Republic.

OBITUARY.—C. Whittingham, late Mad. C. S. ; Maj-Gen. E. W. D. Bell, C. B., V. C. ; General W. Crokat ; the Hon. C. H. Danvers Butler ; Admiral J. Sherer, K. H. ; Lady Phillips ; H. Comber, J. P. for Sussex ; J. Starke, late Judge at Ceylon ; Rev. C. E. Vines, late of Agra ; Mr. W. Wilson, M.P.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 11th Nov. 1879.

Chief Engineer Tuck has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rak and title of Retired Inspector of Machinery.

The undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List :—

Lieut Luscombe, Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Parkes, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th November, 1879.

4th Dargoon Guards, Second Lieut Howe to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Hussey.

10th Hussars, Lieut the Hon J P Napier to be Captain, vice Combe.

19th Hussars, Lieut Taylor resigns his appointment as Adjutant.

21st Hussars, Veterinary-Surgeon Bushman is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Captain Colquhoun (late Bengal) to be Captain, vice Galloway.

Captain Twynam (late Madras) to be Captain, vice Fisher (late Bengal).

Lieut Compbell to be Captain, vice Graves, deceased.

Lieut Chapman to be Captain, vice Hussey.

Lieut Selfe to be Captain.

Lieut Russell to be Captain, vice Soames.

Lieut Fawkes to be Lieutenant, upon the Seconded List.

Lieut Monck-Mason to be Lieutenant upon the Seconded List.

Captain Brown retires, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut Bedford retires temporarily to the Half-pay List (without half-pay).

Battery Sergeant-Major Henson to be Riding-Master, vice J. Daly, deceased.

Sergeant-Major Goode to be Riding-Master, vice Bacchus.

Riding-Master Ritchie retires upon half-pay with the honorary rank of Captain.

Quartermaster Ward to be Quartermaster, vice R. Hall, who retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Captain Rainsford-Hannay to be Adjutant, vice Captain Langley, who resigned.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Chichester, from half-pay, late 81st Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel, Lyons, deceased.

2nd Foot, Lieut Dent to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut King-Harman.

10th Foot, Captain Richard George Southey (seconded) to be Captain, vice Burnaby, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

13th Foot, Lieut Fownes to be Captain, vice Borton, seconded for service on the Staff.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut Shubrick is cancelled.

Second Lieut Shubrick to be Lieutenant, vice E. J. Fawnes.

Second Lieut Warden to be Lieutenant, vice G. A. Pardoe, deceased.

14th Foot, Lieut Robertson resigns his Commission.

18th Foot, the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut Lawrence is cancelled.

Lieut Lawrence to be Captain, vice A. J. Milner, deceased.

Lieut Schreiber to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Phipps, retired on half-pay.

Second Lieut Stevens to be Lieut, vice Schreiber.

20th Foot, Captain Sewell retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

21st Foot, Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel Collingwood, having served five years as a Regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.

Lieut Carr to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Meares, promoted.

25th Foot, Second Lieut Wigram to be Lieut, vice Bradshaw, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

29th Foot, Sergeant Ffrench, from the 29th Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice Williamson, promoted.

30th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Stroud to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Hutton, placed on half-pay.

Captain and Brevet Major Campbell to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Colonel Stroud.

41st Foot, Second Lieut Harkness to be Lieut, vice Hamilton, retired on temporary half-pay.

49th Foot, Second Lieut Brook to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut Cullen, 66th Foot, promoted.

Lieut Boyle to be Captain, vice W H Drage, retired on a pension.

58th Foot, Lieut M'Mahon resigns his Commission.

60th Foot, Captain Charley to be Major, vice Hatchell, seconded for service on the Staff.

Brevet Colonel Buller, CB, VC, from Seconded Captain, to be Captain, vice Charley.

63rd Foot, Lieut James Henry Parsons has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

66th Foot, Second Lieut Chute to be Lieut, vice Burton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut O'Donel to be Lieut, vice Pigott, promoted.

67th Foot, Second Lieut Tuite to be Lieut, vice F H S Ramsden, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Hight to be Lieut, vice Connellan, promoted.

68th Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Trent, having served five years as a Regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.

70th Foot, Lieut Lumsden has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

73rd Foot, Supernumerary Captain Parker to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Gibsone, retired on a pension.

77th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Tulloch retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Colonel.

80th Foot, Major Tyler retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut Colonel.

81st Foot, Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel Chichester retires on half-pay.

82nd Foot, Lieut Browne, from the 1st West India Regt, to be Lieut, vice Tipping, who exchanges.

101st Foot, Lieut Hare to be Captain, vice Barnard, C. M. G., second for service on the Staff.

102nd Foot, Lieut Povah, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Vetch, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

103rd Foot, Brevet Major Godwin, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Major, vice Reeves, retired on half-pay.

Lieut Gray to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Mansel, promoted.

104th Foot, Lieut Murray to be Captain, vice Woodward, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

108th Foot, Lieut Beresford, from half-pay, late 46th Foot, to be Lieut, vice Steele, transferred to the 27th Foot.

Rifle Brigade, Second Lieut Luttrell to be Lieut, vice Hardy, deceased.

Lieut Drummond, from the 1st Devon Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice the Hon W. Coke, promoted.

1st West India Regiment, Lieut Tipping, from the 82nd Foot, to be Lieut, vice Browne, who exchanges.

Gentleman Cadet Townshend, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieutenant Martin, resigned.

Royal Military Academy, Lieut Walker, to be Lieut of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Murray, promoted.

Army Pay Department, The following Officers having resigned their Combatant Commissions to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army.

Captain Orange, from the 105th Foot.

Captain Dowdall, from the 35th Foot.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Perry retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major White retires upon half-pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major O'Donovan retires upon temporary half-pay.

Army Hospital Corps, Lieut of Orderlies Francis M'Greal is placed on temporary half-pay.

Veterinary-Surgeon William Boyd, Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, First Class.

Half-Pay, Captain George Moore Lambert, from the 31st Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Lieut Colonel Oldfield, R A, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Colonel Purvis, R A, to be Colonel.

Lieut-Colonel Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, 3rd Hussars, to be Colonel.

Paymaster for Army Services and Honorary Captain Dawes to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain Barker, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Captain W Pritchett, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Honorary Surgeon J. Anderson, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-Major, in the East Indies.

Senior Apothecary Leach, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies on retirement from the Service.

First Class Apothecary Lears, Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies on retirement from the Service.

Apothecary John MacDonald, Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon in the East Indies.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, in consequence of the death of Lieut-General H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, and of Major-General G. Sturrock, Madras Infantry.

To be Major-Generals—Colonel Graves, Bombay Cavalry ; and Colonel Williams, Madras Infantry.

MEMORANDA.

Major George Moore Lambert, half-pay, late 31st Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

Captain C E Elwyn, half-pay, Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

AT the Lord Mayor's banquet the Earl of Beaconsfield, replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, said:—My Lord Mayor,—Since I last had the honour of addressing my fellow citizens in our hall the aspect of public affairs has become much more than satisfactory. At that time the commercial interests of this country were suffering under a period of depression, which, in length and severity, was almost unprecedented, and there were few, a year ago, even among the sanguine, who looked forward to any rallying point in that direction ; but at the present moment our marts are full and busy, and our exchanges are carrying on a traffic which, even three months ago, would have been supposed to be impossible (cheers). The only question now is, not whether there may be a revival of trade, but whether the undoubted revival which has taken place is temporary or permanent. My Lord Mayor, that is a question interesting to all Englishmen ; but especially interesting to the City of London, and therefore you will, I hope pardon me, if I venture to offer to you the opinion of her Majesty's Government that that revival is of a permanent character (loud cheers.) I think the information which only within the last few days has been in your possession may have satisfied the country of that fact. Next to our agriculture our manufacture of iron in all its branches is the most important of our industries. No doubt the revival of that important industry has been greatly owing to the demands of the United States, but the returns which have now been published by the Board of Trade prove to you that our exports of iron are not limited to the United States, but extend to various parts of Europe—indeed, are not limited to the United States and to various parts of Europe, but are rather occasioned by the miscellaneous demands of our own native industry, and specially and remarkably, in the ship-building trade (cheers). Well, my Lord Mayor, if you take another instance, namely, the growth of commerce in the East, it is a fact that at this moment there is a demand for every article of tropical produce, and every article of tropical produce has greatly risen in value. I mention these circumstances in order to give you some of the reasons why we believe that this revival of trade is permanent. We believe it is permanent, because it is universal. As regards our Indian Empire, at this moment, the rise in the price of silver alone is a circumstance of the utmost importance to the welfare of that dominion and that rise will in all probability increase, relieving statesmen from one of those perplexities which rank amongst their greatest, and proving that patience, after all, is one of the most powerful remedies (cheers). If I might dwell only for a moment upon this topic, as giving you the reasons of her Magesty's Government for coming to this conclusion respteting the present state of our commerce, I would notice a very important trade, the prosperity of which is always considered an indication of the general prosperity of commerce and that is our great manufacture of chemicals. Orders now for our chemicals are so numerous that they cannot be executed (hear, hear). These, then, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, are some of the reasons to which I desire to call your attention. There are others upon which I cannot now dwell, but the state of our textile trade, though it cannotshow so much animation, proves that there is a great increase of vitality in it. When you consider all these circumstances, when you consider the great increase which has taken place in our railway traffic, when you consider the great increase in the amount of operations in the clearing house of the bankers, when you consider the general handing of money which goes on, I think you will be of opinion that we are justified in coming to the conclusion that the signal revival of trade which has now taken place is one of a lasting and enduring character (loud cheers). This a subject on which I am justified, I think, in congratulating the citizens of London, ; but to my mind there is one circumstance more satisfactory even than the revival of our commerce, and that is the admirable conduct of the people of this country throughout the five years of such severe trial as they have experienced. The strain upon their resources has perhaps never been equalled, and yet there has never been a murmur of discontent. The voice of sedition has never been heard [cheers]. There has never been a public meeting in which the people have expressed their discontent with the institutions of their country [loud cheers]. Such has been their good sense, their good feeling, and their patriotism, that they have fully proved how much they value the institutions of the land in which they live. My Lord Mayor, I wish that our brilliant brethern in Ireland had been a little more emulous of this English example (cheers and laughter). No doubt an imaginative people can hardly be expected to follow such a regular and logical course of reasoning as others who are not so much favoured (much laughter). But I confess myself that I am perfectly at a loss to comprehend how the Irish people have brought themselves to believe that the best remedies for commercial distress are political agitation and social confusion (cheers and laughter). My Lord Mayor, no doubt there are portions of Ireland where, if some remedy be not offered, there is a prospect of considerable suffering ; and if that state of affairs were unhappily to occur, the Irish people, I think, might remember that they have never appealed to the sympathy of England in vain, and that that sympathy has generally assumed a very substantial embodiment (cheers). My Lord Mayor, it will be the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to watch, with the anxiety which the situation requires the state of these portions of Ireland ; but I would venture to hope that the Irish people, convinced upon reflection that the sympathy of England is a sentiment which is never scantily supplied to them, will even condescend to reflect that, if they have had a bad harvest, theirs is much better than the harvest in England (cheers), and though I am aware that the harvest in Ireland is a matter of greater importance than the harvest in England, still that is a circumstance which should not be omitted from their memories. My Lord Mayor, when I last had the honour of addressing your predecessor, it was my duty to inform him that her Majesty's Government were contemplating large military operations in Central Asia. Their object was to strengthen and secure the north-western boundary of our Indian Empire (cheers.) Those operations, my Lord Mayor, have met with signal success [cheers]. That north-western frontier has been strengthened and secured. The supremacy of our arms has been vindicated, and our influence has been established in Central Asia [renewed cheers]. I am aware, my Lord Mayor, that during that campaign there was a dark calamity which even in this scene and at this hour one cannot recall without emotion (hear, hear). A great nation can endure the loss of a pitched battle with self control. It may even find consolation under such circumstances in the consciousness of a good cause, and in the heroic acts of its countrymen who have been defeated [hear, hear]. But calamities which commence with treachery, and which end in assassination and massacre ; where the victims are youth, and genius, and courage, and patriotism—these are the incidents which rend the hearts of nations [hear, hear]. No time has been lost in avenging the memory of our countrymen, and in asserting the supremacy of our arms [cheers] ; and I must bear this testimony, on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, to the great abilities of the Queen's adviser in India. I do it the more willingly because, although it is the business of English Ministers living among their countrymen to meet hostile criticism and depreciation with the firmness which becomes men, it is to be regretted that one so distant, and on whom such arduous duties have fallen, has been so little spared by hostile critics in his own land (hear, hear). For my own part I have rarely met a man in whom genius and sagacity are more happily combined than in Lord Lytton (cheers) ; a man of great resources, a man who possesses the highest qualities of public life—one who is firm in adversity and constant amidst difficulty and danger (cheers). My Lord Mayor, there has been another war which has been commenced and concluded since I last had the honour on the part of her Majesty's Ministers of speaking in this place. I will not enter into any controversy as to whether that war were necessary or not. The war occurred, and our business was to extract from it consequences which would be advantageous to the country and satisfactory to our own countrymen (cheers). We have, I hope, secured in their property and possessions our Colonial fellow-subjects in South Africa ; and at the same time, while we have shown that we have not spared our blood and our treasure for that object, we have taught them something in the way of self-defence, on which in future they must chiefly rely (cheers). We have, I trust, effected some changes—or are about to effect them—which will contribute to the increased happiness of the populations among which they dwell, and I trust we have given, or shall give, some expression to that civilising commerce, which is, after all, the influence most calculated to advance and improve their country (cheers). My Lord, if I view our external relations with the world I will say, notwithstanding that Europe may be covered with millions of armed men, that we have not merely the hope, but the belief, that peace will be mentioned (cheers). That is our opinion, because we have the conviction that peace is the interest of all the Great Powers (hear, hear). I would not place it on so low a consideration as the necessity which we all have of building up our resources, because I know that the Powers of Europe are influenced by views of a much higher character ; but in assuming that peace will be maintained I assume also that no Great Power will shrink from its responsibilities (cheers). If there be a country, for example, with the most extensive and wealthy empire in the world—which, with a perverse interpretation of its insular geographical character, turns an indifferent ear to the feelings and fortunes of Continental Europe, I believe that peace is in danger (cheers.) It is to such indifference that I attribute the occurrences of many fatal wars, but if the power and advice of England are to be heard in the Councils of Europe, I have the conviction that peace will be maintained, and maintained for a long period (loud cheers). I will not say that with such a condition peace is inevitable, but of this I feel very certain, that if England deserts her natural post in the Councils of Europe war is too probable (cheers). I speak thus frankly to my fellow citizens in London because I know that not only now, but in old times they were men who were never ashamed of the exhibition of that sentiment of humanity now decried by philosophers—the sentiment of patriotism (cheers). I speak thus frankly to them because I am convinced that they will never be bewildered by the sophistry that would teach them that to maintain their empire they must forfeit their freedom (cheers). I speak thus freely to them because I know I am now speaking to men who are not ashamed of the empire which their ancestors created (cheers). One of the greatest of the Romans was asked what his policy was, he replied "*imperium et libertas*." That is a short programme, but it would not disgrace a British Ministry, and it is one on which the existing Ministry will always act (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I was reading the other day, and I fell upon a passage which interested me. It was an account of a law which the Athenians passed—they were very great judges of oratory—and the object of the law was to prevent perorations (laughter and cheers). I am sorry to say that to-night I am about to violate that law, but it will bea peroration which even the severest Attic taste will, I hope, pardon, for it is to propose the health of our host (cheers and laughter). My Lord Mayor, your office is respected, not in England only, but in Europe. You represent a municipal principle to which we owe much of our civilisation, and this time next year, on this very day, in all probability (loud and continued cheering) I shall have the pleasure of congratulating your Lordship on your successful administration and your brilliant reign (loud and prolonged cheering).

In reply to the toast of the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said :—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—I rise not for the first time in this hall to return thanks for the toat which you have just done us the honour to drink, namely, the House of Commons. I know very well that that toast is one which upon all occasions is well received in the City of London ; but I must own that I feel particular gratification at finding that on the present occasion your customary welcome is not withheld from us, for within a very short period we have been informed on high authority—the authority of no less a person than the leader of the Opposition—that the nation, and by that I understand him to mean himself and his friends—have ceased to take any interest in the House of Commons. The reason which has been given for the failure of that interest is this, that upon every question upon which discussions have arisen the verdict of the House of Commons has been invariably given in favour of her Majesty's Ministers, and against the Opposition. My Lords and gentlemen, the moment I saw that statement I could not help remembering the story I once heard of a conversation between an Englishman and an American. The American was saying that in every battle that had been fought between the two nations the Americans had been invariably victorious. The Englishman challenged that statement by referring to an event which had been unquestionably the other way. The answer of the American was exceedingly like the answer of the Opposition, for he said—"Well, sir, all I can say is the Americans seem to have very little interest in that particular battle (laughter and cheers)." Now I must say for the House of Commons that during the period of the existence of the present House, when we come calmly to look at the work which it had done and what is the position it has taken in conducting the affairs of the Empire, I fearlessly challenge for that House the credit of having been earnest and consistent in support of that which it thinks and believes to be for the honour and interest of the nation (cheers), and I venture to think that it is true—as I know it is true—that as the verdict of that House has over and over again been given in support of the policy of the Government, that verdict has been given in conformity with the spirit and principles of those whom that House represents [cheeers]. Well, we are remined that we are now in a position in which we are to be brought seriously to issue with our opponents, and I am not a little pleased to find that I am to be the lightning conductor, as it were, of the wrath of the nation in that conflict with the Opposition (cheers). The fact of the matter is that the Opposition find that they can make nothing of the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government, that they can make nothing of the general policy of the Administration, and therefore they think that the best course they can take is to fall foul of us upon the question of our finance. My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I accept that challenge readily (cheers), and with all the more pleasure because I feel that the testimony you have borne points to the fact that our general policy cannot be impugned by our opponents [cheers]. Our opponents say that finance is a point on which they are strong, and on which they are sure of victory. There is no doubt whatever that the most extraordinary things are said on that matter, and extraordinary bugbears brought forward to alarm the public. We are told there is a continually accumulating deficiency. Now, it would not be right at this time of night to take you into statistics and figures ; but I think I may give you a clue to the mystery which enveloped this terrible deficit with which the nation is being alarmed. No doubt a great many here have been in the habit of frequenting theatres, and no doubt when you have done so you have sometimes seen an army marching across the stage, and if you have been attentive observers you will have found that it is managed somewhat in this wise. Six men march across from one side to the other, then pass round behind the scenes and over the stage again, and so the operation is repeated again and again. Well, something like this appears to have taken place with regard to that poor £6,000,000 which upon one occasion we were not able to defray out of the revenue of a particular year. We had to let it stand over ; and then again, in consequence of pressure and of the exigencies of the year, we were unable to defray it, and once more it had to stand over. Upon each occasion on which it has stood over £6,000,000 has been added by our opponents to the previous £6,000,000, and, by so doing, that deficit of £6,000,000, has been increased until, at last, I am informed to-day there is a serious reason to believe that we shall meet Parliament on the next occasion with a deficit of upwards of £20,000,000. I am sorry to dispel such a pleasing and gratifying illusion as that must be in the eyes of our opponents, but I have the satisfaction of saying that, when we come face to face with our opponents and the nation, we shall be able to meet them, and I shall be able to go into the story of our finance from beginning to end, in a way that will dispel this fearful bugbear. I shall be able to show that, during a period of great depression, during a series of seasons which have so seriously affected our agricultural interests, and during a period when we have been called upon to make special and unusual exertions for the maintenance of the honour of the country, we have not only been able to dispense with any considerable addition to the taxation of the country, but we shall be able to present a good account at the close of such a period as I have been adverting to (cheers). That is all I have to say of this alarming statement with respect to a deficit. That deficit, whatever it may be, will be one perfectly manageable, and we shall be well able to deal with it upon principles which will recommend themselves to every commercial man and to every man of business ; and they will feel that there is nothing we shall do that need alarm the country. The country is not less rich now than it was six years ago. On the country, every penny of the income tax would now, if it were levied on the same basis as formerly, produce £100,000 more than at the beginning of our administration (cheers). The savings of the people have not been affected. The savings banks deposits are at least eleven millions more than at the time I refer to. In whatever way you may look you will have the satisfaction of seeing that the position of the country is not shaken, and that our credit is better. Consols stand higher than they did, and our debt is reduced. "Oh yes," it is said, "you have reduced debt in one direction and increased it in another." Yes that is quite true ; but how ? Why it has been for the purpose of raising mony to make advances to bodies like the Corporations of the City of London and of Birmingham—such bodies showing great desire to have such help. I say this that taking the matter as it ought to stand, and comparing our position with that which it was when we took office, the account which we shall have to render is one of which no one need be ashamed, and of which the country will have no reason to complain. I might have ended perhaps with something like a peroration, but the Prime Minister has warned us so strongly against perorations that I will only request you to accept my assurance of the extreme gratitude with which, on the part of the House of Commons, I accept the toast which you have drunk so cordially (cheers).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·917
Temperature of the Air	74·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·4
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·4
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, E, ENE, WSW, NW, NE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	192

* From midnight to midnight.

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NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspnoea (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed? A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more mooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.
"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W. C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. Upton."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrott, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5llbs. a Week

"22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.

Harry Braham."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by all Chemists. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyright). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL STREET-BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.

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HEAD OFFICE,
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RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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C. J. SHARP, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

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interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

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Bombay Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.
BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its five tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.

Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Agents, 3, Church Lane.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

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WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

AT the FIFTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported.

That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.

That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had peen paid to the representatives of deceased members, and

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS are now upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and the REVENUE upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING per annum.

Copies of Annual Report and all further information can be obtained on application.

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SARSAPARILLA,

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SITUATED AT
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[Extract from *Naval and Military Gazette*, March 26th, 1879.]

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THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company invite OFFERS in writing for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY, Plant and Stores of the Company, situate at Mazagon, or any portion or portions thereof.

Abstract of Title can be seen in the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort. For further particulars apply at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer or to receive any offer later than NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 31st of December 1879.

By Order of the Liquidators,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th November 1879.

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After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

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MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, in the Fort of Bombay on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution, namely:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company (save and except the Articles the alteration and amendment whereof is hereinafter specially provided for) be altered and amended in manner following, that is to say,

"That the words 'Secretaries and Treasurers' and 'one of the Secretaries and Treasurers' wherever they occur be deleted, and the words 'Chief Agent' be inserted in lieu thereof.

"That as to Article 116 the words 'other than the Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted.

"That as to Article 124 the words 'persons to be called the Secretaries and Treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. W Nicol and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers' be deleted, and the words a person to be called '*the Chief Agent*' be inserted in lieu thereof.

That the whole of Article 125 be deleted.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 28th November 1879.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

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Agents in Bombay.
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The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

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Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the Times, July 13, 1864.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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